"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for this city and its vicinity for to-day are probably generally fair, slightly cooler in the interior, northwesterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Wheat, 94⅝; Corn, 31½; Cotton, 8.

FOREIGN.—Further details of the capture of Abu Hamed by the Anglo-Egyptian expedition show that 21 men were killed and 91 wounded in the engagement. Mohammed Zein, the Dervish commander, is among the prisoners. The Khalifa is reinforcing his army of occupation at Metemneh, and now threatens to advance on Jakdul. A dispatch to The London Daily Mail says that Oporto, Portugal, is in a state of open rebellion, and that martial law has been proclaimed. Prince Henry of Orleans, who has arrived in Marseilles from Abyssinia, intimates that he will accept the challenge of the Italian General, Albertone. The body of Señor Canovas, the Spanish Premier, has arrived in Madrid. The fugitive King of Benin has surrendered to England. The German Emperor and Empress left Cronstadt yesterday on their return home. They were escorted to the roads by the Czar and Czarina on the imperial yacht Alexander, and all had luncheon together with Prince Henry of Prussia on the ironclad Koenig Wilhelm.—Page 5.

Page 1.

Louis E. Rossie, paying teller of the Bedford Bank in Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday charged with embezzlement. He confessed to having stolen about $6,250 during his three years as paying teller, and said that he had lost the money in betting on horse races.

Senators Stewart and Jones of Nevada talked to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES on the rise of wheat and the fall of silver. Senator Stewart said that it was no time for pessimism; that all the railways would now earn dividends, and that the West is the mother of prosperity. Senator Jones said that the gold yield of the Klondike region would bring back good times, even though silver keeps on falling.

The Attorney General has decided that goods imported into Canada from foreign countries and thence exported to the United States are subject to the discriminating duty of 10 per cent. provided for in Section 22 of the new Tariff act. The question whether goods shipped through Canada to the United States in bond are liable to the discriminating duty is under consideration.

Page 2.

There was no material change yesterday in the coal-strike situation. President De Armitt of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company has received letters menacing him and the property of the company.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt yesterday made public the department's approval of the report of Commander Davis exonerating Naval Constructor Bowles from the charges made against him of unjust discrimination in dismissing men from the navy yard employ.

Close friends of Jacob Worth say that he will support the nominee of his party for Mayor, whoever he may be, if there is a chance of his election. He supports Low for the nomination because he believes him to be the strongest man for the position, but he will do nothing that will tend to divide the party.

Page 3.

The Brooklyns were beaten twice by the Baltimores at Eastern Park yesterday. The champions played superbly.

Every favorite won at the Brighton Beach track yesterday, and the bookmakers were heavy losers. The sport was excellent.

A masked burglar entered the residence of Mrs. W. G. Pryor at New Rochelle early yesterday and stole Miss Adelaide Pryor's gold watch and several diamond ornaments.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular providing for the enforcement of the provisions of the Executive order of July 27, 1897, as to removals from the classified service.

The managers for Peter Maher and "Tom" Sharkey refuse to sign the articles for the coming fight forwarded by the Knickerbocker Athletic Club of San Francisco. They say important changes must be made.

Page 5.

With elaborate Oriental ceremonies last night, the infant son of Chu Ding, a Chinese merchant at 15 Mott Street, was properly christened. His head was also shaved clean, except for the spot where his queue will grow.

The Railroad Commissioners gave a hearing at the City Hall yesterday on the petition of the Second Avenue and the Forty-second Street and Manhattanville Railroads for a change of motive power. No decision was given.

Work on the Fourth Avenue and Madison Avenue electric lines has been begun in the Bowery and in Harlem. Arrangements have been made to transfer passengers, so as not to interrupt traffic, while the work is in progress.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer Mexico was wrecked on Aug. 5 while going into Dixon entrance from Sitka in a heavy fog. The steamer struck upon a reef, over which she passed, sinking in the deep water beyond. All on board were saved. Among the passengers were about forty tourists, some of whom were naturalists.

Page 9.

The Commercial Travelers' Sound-Money League last night adopted resolutions favoring the appointment of Col. Frederick D. Grant as Minister to China.

The "burglar" at Orient, L. I., has been found. He proved to be a thoroughbred bloodhound, who was fond of porterhouse steak. Detectives are now scarce in the village.

Page 10.

The direct examination of Chief Engineer William B. Parsons before the special commission on rapid transit was concluded yesterday. Mr. Parsons said he preferred electric to air motors.

The Chicago Chief of Detectives, in a case like that of Peterson, took exactly the course that Capt. O'Brien did here. Commissioner Parker presented the facts to the Police Board yesterday.

Jacques I. Roderts, a French waiter, who had been without food for five days, fell in a faint yesterday at the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Ninth Avenue. He was unable to get work and penniless.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has sent a circular to trade unions explaining the position of the federation in regard to the appointment of T. V. Powderly as Commissioner of Immigration.

More out-of-town merchants reached the city yesterday than on the two previous days. The headquarters of the Merchants' Association resembled a big hotel corridor. Some of the merchants expressed surprise at finding so large a city east of Chicago.

Sister Maria Rosa of the Sisters of Charity of Newark, N. J., was arrested yesterday on a charge of begging, made by an agent of the Gerry Society. She was arraigned in the Yorkville Court, but released by Magistrate Wentworth on promising to return to the institution at Newark.

Passengers who arrived on the White Star steamer Teutonic paid duties on baggage amounting to about $2,500. Lord Arthur Grosvenor, son of the Duke of Westminster; Mrs. John Hay and her daughter, Bishop Doane of Albany, and Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts are among those who arrived.

The property owners about Seventh Avenue and Broadway are enthusiastic over the proposition to replace the asphalt triangles there with small parks, and purpose asking the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to provide the necessary funds. Should it refuse, the residents of the district will try to raise the money and pay for the work themselves.

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STEWART TALKS ON SILVER

He Believes that It May Fall to 25 Cents and that Wheat May Rise to a Dollar.

NOT A TIME FOR PESSIMISM

Every Railway Will Earn Dividends, Owing to the Good Crops and the Prices That They Will Bring—The West the Mother of Prosperity.

Senator Stewart of Nevada is one of the latest converts to commercial optimism. He is a "bull" on everything except silver. He is engaged in a vigorous campaign in Wall Street, and said yesterday that he had heard so much about better times that he has determined to "gather in a part of the prosperity which is not only rampant in the Street, but throughout the land."

When asked by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES what had brought about a change in his views, he said:

"There is no room for pessimism in this country. No one can be a 'bear' in the face of the wheat famine in Argentina, Russia, Hungary, and India. In view of this condition abroad, I should not be surprised to see silver sell as low as 25 cents and wheat as high as $1. There is nothing in talking silver at the present time, and my advice to my friends in the West is to fall into line with the forces of prosperity and progress, and receive their due share of the reward.

"The time has passed for the old issues. We must turn to face new issues and new conditions.

"I frequently hear it said that this security market is a duplicate of the market in 1789. It is not. It is more of a bull market. All a man has to do is to get into it—go to sleep and get rich. The wheat situation in the West will make every railway not only a dividend earner, but a dividend payer. Railroads that have been moribund for years are now taxed to their fullest capacity, and are still unable to accommodate the traffic. I am told that there is imminent danger of a car famine on many of the most important lines traversing this country."

"Are the people in the West alive to this new situation?"

"The people in the West," he replied, "are wide awake. They know a good thing when they see it. Most of them are hanging on the newspapers with a confidence born of hope and an actual knowledge of what is going on around them. With their immense crops they will be able not only to liquidate their indebtedness to the money sharks of the East, but will inaugurate a buying movement that will surprise the people in this part of the country. I think that by the late Fall the truth of what I said and reiterated during the campaign will be generally recognized, and that is that there can be no general prosperity in this country that is not born and sustained in the West."

JONES WELCOMES MORE GOLD.

He Says Silver Will Fall, But Klondike Will Restore Good Times.

Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, who is spending a short vacation in this city, said yesterday that the continued fall in the price of silver ought not to surprise any one.

"Silver is falling in commercial price," he said, "because of the falling off of the demand for it as money. Japan has gone on a gold basis, and so lessened the demand for silver. Besides this, there has been, because of universal hard times, a great falling off in purchases in the East. The Oriental countries use silver money, and our purchases are paid for in that metal. This demand has been cut off by reason of the hard times."

"Would not the increase in gold production in Canada and Alaska naturally tend to raise the price of silver?"

"I think not. Even if it did the advance would be inappreciable, while the decrease due to the two causes I have mentioned would more than counterbalance any slight possible advance and continue to force silver lower and lower. However, there will be no general advance in prices, as in 1849, when the mines of California and Australia trebled the world's supply of gold, the advance in general prices was only 15 per cent. in fifteen years. That advance, small and gradual as it was, was a universal benefaction. The only thing that can advance the price of a money metal is the demand for the metal for its use as money. If gold were not used as money, the present stock would be sufficient for all the uses in the arts and in commerce for fifty years.

"You will infer," said Mr. Jones, "that I am not opposed to prosperity through an increase in gold. The Republicans are very lucky, and I congratulate them on the fact that this great discovery falls within their Administration. I believe a great deal of gold will be found in Alaska; and it is certain to restore prosperity, for which the Republicans will claim and receive the credit. I shall welcome its return, whether through gold or silver. An abundance of money means prosperity, and I want to see good times in this country come as a result of good things elsewhere. Much gratification and congratulation is heard over the fact that our Western wheat is going up to $1 a bushel because of the famines in Argentina, Russia, India, and in other countries. I do not like to think that our prosperity is founded upon destitution and starvation in foreign nations. I want to see a flood of money turn the idle mill wheels and irrigate the waste places of our land.

"Another result that will flow from an abundance of money, be it silver or gold, will be the abeyance of this hatred of the trusts. I cherish no enmity toward the combinations of capital. If two or three men want to combine for the purpose of bettering their business by lessening production, they have a right to do so. But the people hate trusts, and only prosperity will drive monopolies out of their minds. Plenty of money will also crush out the trusts. They flourish only in hard times.

"I have been taunted with being opposed to an 'honest' dollar. I believe in an honest dollar as strongly as any man; but I consider that only one dollar can be honest, and that is a dollar which demands no more and no less sacrifice to secure it at the maturity of a debt than it demanded when the debt was contracted. Some people pretend to think I want 'assignats' and 'mandats,' or fiat money. I want as good money as anybody."

Senator Jones said that the miners in Nevada are abandoning their silver mines and are prospecting for gold. Many of them, he said, are meeting with success, and it is probable that a good quantity of gold will soon be produced in that State.

ANOTHER "HIGHEST PRICE."

Wheat was "the thing" yesterday. With silver at a low-record mark, this cereal, September contract, made the 16 to 1 economists ridiculous by soaring to another high-record mark, which topped that of Aug. 4 by 2¼ cents, and the price of Tuesday by 2½ cents, the net gain.

Such buoyant trading as yesterday's is rare on the floor of the Produce Exchange. Its influence on the stock market was clearly recognizable. It was "Wheat!" "Wheat!" on the floor of the Stock Exchange just as much as it was at the Bowling Green mart. The transactions here needed neither prompting nor support outside of the legitimate commercial influences. Home news was of a sharp cash demand, large exports, and liberal orders, of a narrowing of the supply of the staple, and of immense preparations to move the harvest.

September wheat closed on Tuesday at 85⅞ cents. It opened yesterday at 87 cents to a whirl of excited trading and bullish sentiment. Foreign buying orders supplemented cabled news of advances in Paris, London, Liverpool, and Antwerp. A recession to 86⅞ cents was due to profit taking and a nervous reaction after the quotation 87¼ cents was recorded. In the early afternoon the professionals had an innings, breaking the price flutter between 87⅝ cents to 86¾ cents, the low quotation of the day—1⅛ cents above Tuesday's closing. From this point the leading future made a steady and unchecked advance to the record quotation, 88¾ cents, which it held strongly at the close of the market. Ten minutes after the close the curb quotation was 88¼ cents.

At the close of the market the quotations for "puts" and "calls" on September wheat were: "Puts"—privileges to deliver wheat—86½ cents to 86⅝c; "calls"—privileges to demand wheat—90⅜ cents for to-day's trading hours. In other words, the consensus of speculative opinion was that the September future would not to-day go below 86½ cents or above 90⅜ cents.

December wheat followed in the wake of September. It closed on Tuesday at 85⅝ cents and opened at 86¾ cents. The high quotation, 87⅛ cents, was the closing one. The lowest quotation was 86¼ cents, and the net gain 1¾ cents.

Corn was relatively inactive but firm. September, which closed at 32¼ cents on Tuesday, opened at 32½ cents, went to 32¾ cents and 32⅛ cents, and closed at 32⅜ cents, a net gain of a quarter of a cent. The halt in the advance was due to reports of improved crop conditions and an exceptional yield. December corn closed at 34½ cents, a net advance of three-eighths of a cent.

September oats held at 21⅜ cents during the day, a net advance of one-eighth of a cent.

Crop talk and discussion of demand and supply at the Produce Exchange yesterday took a wide range, and comprehended many elements of influence. Figuring by J. C. Brown, the official statistician of the Exchange, had increased the yield of Spring wheat to 454,222,500 bushels, against 426,684,346 bushels in 1896, giving us more than 23,000,000 bushels to sell at top-notch price over and above our home needs and what we sold in 1896-7. The wheat clearances from four Atlantic ports were estimated at 325,000 bushels, and the export sales at all points at between 600,000 bushels and 700,000 bushels. Charter news was engagements of bottoms for several Mediterranean ports.

Railroad news that was vastly interesting as confirming the views on developed prosperity was of systems swamped by traffic demand for hauling of Spring wheat. The Western trunk lines, to meet the demand for transportation, have engaged about 60,000 free cars. If there is no blockade at transfer points, officials of these Granger routes fear no "car famine" in ninety days on the trunk systems. The engagements for these roads are Illinois Central, 12,000 cars; Northwestern, 8,000; Burlington, 12,000; Chicago and Alton, 4,000; Great Western, 3,000; Rock Island, 10,000; Santa Fé, 7,000, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 5,000.

EUROPE'S SHORTAGE OF WHEAT.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Times to-day says:

"It is estimated by persons in a position to form an opinion that at least 12 per cent. more wheat than is usually needed by Europe will be wanted this year. Owing to the short Russian, French, and Austro-Hungarian crops, the United States will be the only country able to meet this extra demand.

"The present prospect is for an active money market, with higher rates; but those who anticipate hurt by any gold shipments to America must remember that we shall not supply it all, and that the United States are greatly in our debt for commodities and securities sold to them this year."

Heavy Wheat Shipments.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 11.—Railroads south of here report that they are overrun with shipments of wheat and cannot secure sufficient cars to handle them. Both the Rock Island and the Missouri Pacific are short of cars, each line lacking about 300 cars of what it needs. This shortage, however, affects Kansas more than it does Nebraska points. The Rock Island is short at points in Kansas and Oklahoma.

Chicago Wheat Market Strong.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Wheat was extraordinarily strong to-day, and closed at a net advance of 2⅞@3c for September. Advancing European markets, the decline in Spring wheat conditions, and a heavy short interest were responsible for the advance. September sold at 81⅝c, the highest quotation paid for that option in several years.

SAVED FROM THE SURF.

Heroic Rescue of Miss Minyon Schriver of Brooklyn at Patchogue, L. I.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Aug. 11.—Miss Minyon Schriver of St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, had a narrow escape from drowning this morning. She was in bathing in the surf, and, being a good swimmer, was out a considerable distance. There was no one within a hundred feet of her when she was taken with cramps and sank.

F. S. Glover of New York and West Pollock, Jr., of Brooklyn, who were in the water, went to her rescue. When she came up the first time they were still some distance away, but battling hard to reach her. Before they could do so she went down again. Before she came to the surface again she had been carried some distance seaward by the waves, and the young men were again too far away to reach her. When she reached the surface the third time both men made desperate efforts to reach the spot where she was.

She sank again, but as she was going down she was grabbed by Glover after her head was under water. Pollock also obtained a hold before the young woman was above water. The men supported the unconscious young woman to the beach. She was revived and no serious results are feared.

MASKED BURGLAR'S EXPLOIT.

Diamonds and a Watch Stolen from the Home of Mrs. Pryor in New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 11.—A masked burglar entered the Pryor residence, at Maple Avenue and Main Street, in this village, at 2 o'clock this morning. Mrs. W. G. Pryor is spending the Summer at the seaside, and the house was in charge of her daughter, Miss Adelaide Pryor, who is a sister of ex-Commodore Charles H. Pryor of the Corinthian Yacht Club. Miss Pryor had five young women as guests in the house.

Miss Pryor was awakened by a noise in her room, and sitting up in bed she saw a man standing at her dressing case. She made an outcry, and as the man turned she saw he was masked. He had her jewel case in his hands. He dropped the case and made for the door and started to go down stairs. When part way down he fell and landed on the floor of the hall.

In the meantime Miss Pryor's cries had awakened the other young women and they ran to her room. A hasty consultation was held. It was ended when the young women heard the burglar jump from a window. Miss Pryor's gold watch and several diamond ornaments had been taken.

WARSHIPS LEAVE NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, Aug. 11.—The vessels of Admiral Sicard's squadron left this harbor, at 8:30 o'clock this morning and passed out to sea. They go from here to Portsmouth, with the exception of the Massachusetts and Iowa, which will be detached for special sea manoeuvers off the Isle of Shoals on Sunday, and proceed with them to Portland.

From there the squadron will visit Bar Harbor, where a few days' stay will be made, and about Sept. 1 the ships will arrive at Hampton Roads.

College Point Bonds.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Aug. 11.—The property owners of this place voted to-day on a proposition to bond the village for $115,000 for the improvement of streets and sidewalks. One hundred and sixty-one votes were cast in favor, and fifty-two against. Many citizens who have been voting for the last forty years found they could not vote because they were not freeholders. With the $115,000 voted to-day College Point will go into Greater New York with a bonded indebtedness of $700,000.

A sparkling and refreshing dose of Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient will banish the worst sick headache.

CHARGES AGAINST HANNA

His Manager Accused of Giving $25 Checks to Middle-of-the-Road Men in Ohio.

POPULISTS NOMINATE COXEY

Anti-Fusionists Sweep Everything Before Them in Spite of Charges Made—Fusionists Issue a Manifesto Denouncing Mr. Hanna's Alleged Methods.

THE OHIO POPULIST TICKET.

Governor—JACOB S. COXEY.
Lieutenant Governor — MORRIS WHITCOMB.
Supreme Judge—D. C. POMEROY.
Attorney General—C. A. REIDER.
State Treasurer—F. M. MORRIS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 11.—A check for $25, drawn on the Ohio National Bank of Washington in favor of Hugo Preyer of Cleveland, an ardent middle-of-the-road Populist, dated Aug. 9, and signed by Charles Dick, Secretary of the Republican National Committee and accredited manager for M. A. Hanna, was exhibited at the Populist State Convention to-day as evidence to prove that Mr. Hanna bought up some sentiment in favor of a separate Populist State ticket. A scene of wild riot followed, necessitating the calling of the police.

An investigation of the charge was afterward instituted. Hugo Preyer, in whose favor the check was drawn, and the Rev. J. H. Taylor, the chaplain of the convention, testified that they had invited Major Dick into a conference and induced him to promise, as Senator Hanna's representative, to pay the expenses incident to a Populist convention and campaign. Major Dick agreed with them that a separate ticket would be the best means for the obvious reason that the Populists are generally for silver and would support the Democratic platform. Major Dick advised them, after giving each a check for $25, to confer with F. J. Fishback, a prominent Columbus Populist, who had charge of that feature of the Hanna canvass.

A Minister's Revelations.

Mr. Taylor said that Major Dick told him that he had already furnished round-trip transportation to seven Populist delegates. In spite of these charges the Middle of the Road men proceeded to carry out the so-called Hanna programme, and a separate ticket is in the field.

A manifesto issued by the fusionists denounces Mr. Hanna, says that he proposes to win by official influence and money, and indorses the Democratic platform for the reason that "it has in a large measure adopted the principles of the People's Party."

It charges the Hanna management with having employed so-called Populists to travel over the State to work up sentiment in favor of a separate ticket. "The methods of John Sherman, Calvin S. Brice, and others of their kind," says the manifesto, "both Republicans and Democrats, pale into insignificance when compared with the methods adopted by Mr. Hanna in politics."

Scene at the Convention.

In brief, the result of the convention held to-day was that the Populists by an overwhelming majority severed the alliance made a year ago with the Democracy on the free-silver issue and nominated a full State ticket, headed by Jacob S. Coxey of "Commonweal" fame as the nominee for Governor.

The anti-fusionists had swept everything before them, capturing the temporary and permanent organizations and all the committees, and they were on their mettle. Nor was the policy adopted by the fusionists calculated to temper the feeling which had been aroused among the middle-of-the-road delegates.

The threat of the fusionists to explode a bomb in the convention was like flaunting a red flag, and when the convention assembled the delegates were ready for any surprise that might be sprung. The report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business brought out the promised sensation. The report provided that no speech should exceed five minutes, regardless of the subject discussed.

Then Peter Witt of Cleveland secured recognition from Chairman Seitz, and, mounting a chair, proceeded to denounce the committee making the report, and asserted that the convention had been bought by Mark Hanna. The matter could not be presented in five minutes, however. As Witt waved aloft in his hand a piece of paper which he asserted was a check that had been given to one of the delegates by an agent of Mark Hanna, he launched into a bitter invective against the anti-fusionists.

Anti-Fusionists Undismayed.

The anti-fusionists were not in the least dismayed by the charges that have been made, and the report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business was adopted in its original form, by a vote of 535 to 170, which was the first accurate showing of the relative strength of the factions.

The convention effected a permanent organization, Temporary Chairman John Seitz being made permanent. The resolutions adopted reaffirmed the Populist platforms adopted by the Omaha and St. Louis Conventions of the party.

Before the morning session closed a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate charges made on the floor of the convention that delegates had been corrupted.

At the afternoon session the above State ticket was nominated.

CARRIER PIGEON ARRIVES.

MISHAWAKA, Ind., Aug. 11.—The second carrier pigeon, of the flock of eight, liberated at New Orleans on Friday, July 30, arrived at its loft last night, having made the journey in eleven days and eight hours. The carrier was found in the loft by its owner, Secretary Peter Mallowes of the Homing Club, and was apparently in good condition, but an examination developed the fact that it had been shot on its trip, a leaden missile having pierced its breast. One half of its tail was also torn away.

MARRIED COUPLES' REUNION.

LAPORTE, Ind., Aug. 11.—It is expected that over 1,000 married couples will meet in annual reunion at Auburn Aug. 9.

It will be the first reunion of the "W. L. Meese Marriage Association," an organization formed for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of its founder, the Rev. W. L. Meese, who is the patriarch of the ministry in Northern Indiana.

During his pastorate of fifty years Mr. Meese has married 1,200 couples. When the idea of having a reunion of persons converted under his ministry was carried into execution, in 1896, the idea of a reunion of couples married by him was also conceived, with the result that in June, 1896, 1,000 couples met at Auburn.

Train Wreckers in Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—An attempt was made to-night to wreck the Baltimore and Ohio Bay Ridge excursion train, due here shortly after 8 o'clock, at Muirkirk, Md., a few miles outside of Washington. The train was running at high speed, when a heavy timber, spiked to the ties, was struck before the brakes could be applied. The engine kept the rails, however, and the train was quickly stopped. No damage was done.

Easily Accessible to All Central Portions of the City.

This is the Pennsylvania Railroad's Twenty-third Street station. Its location is central to the great hotels and the residences, and the splendidly equipped cab and carriage service of the Pennsylvania Railroad is efficient and prompt. Fifteen to twenty-five minutes by cab suffice in the majority of destinations.—Adv.

PAYING TELLER ARRESTED

Louis E. Rossie of the Bedford Bank in Brooklyn Charged with Embezzlement.

HE ADMITS STEALING $6,250

Confessed to President Blackford that He Had Been Robbing the Bank Nearly Three Years and Had Lost the Money Betting on Horse Races.

Louis E. Rossie, paying teller of the Bedford Bank in Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with the embezzlement of about $6,250. Previous to his arrest he made full confession to Eugene G. Blackford, President of the bank, and afterward gave a signed statement to the same effect to Lawyer Wheeler of the American Surety Company, which is on his bond. He said he had lost the money in betting on horse races.

Rossie is twenty-eight years old. He was born and educated in Brooklyn, and on Christmas Eve last married Miss Annie Palmer, a niece of ex-Senator Palmer of Illinois, at 167 State Street, the home of his uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs. Dobbs, where he has since resided. The bank officers gave a dinner in his honor, and made him a present of money and silverware. The couple made a tour of Westchester County on horseback during their honeymoon.

Rossie entered the service of the Bedford Bank eight years ago on a salary of $3 a week. He developed a genius for figures and an aptitude for the banking business and was promoted rapidly, until in June, 1894, having filled in turn every subordinate place, he was made paying teller with a salary of $1,700 a year. He is a member of the Irving Club, of the Crescent Athletic Club, of the Bedford Y. M. C. A. Christian Association, and of the Nostrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. He was well esteemed in social and business circles, and Mr. Blackford said last night that he had a personal friend in each one of the bank's 2,000 depositors. His habits were looked upon as exemplary, and the news of his arrest astonished all who heard it.

Discovered While He Was Away.

On July 31, in accordance with the annual custom, Rossie asked for and obtained a two weeks' leave of absence. On Thursday last a sight draft drawn by him to his own order on his brother-in-law, W. H. Palmer of Detroit, through the Detroit Bank for Savings, reached the Bedford Bank protested. Investigation followed, and it was found that the draft had been entered as a credit. That was the first notification the bank officers had that anything was wrong with Rossie's accounts. Cashier H. M. Smith and President Blackford held a consultation and decided to call in expert accountants, who found a shortage of $6,250.

The money had been taken in sums of from $50 to $300 at a time, and the stealings extended from three months after Rossie's appointment as paying teller until the week before he went away on his vacation. The bank's books were examined on July 8 last and pronounced correct by the accountant. In his confession, Rossie said he covered the shortage for the occasion by a teller's check for silver on the People's Trust Company. The draft on Detroit was drawn and entered as a credit to make the cash book balance. He said that he had attended the race track every race day for the last three years, at first to gamble and latterly in the hope of winning enough to repay what he had stolen.

As soon as the facts of the defalcation were learned, Mr. Blackford sent for Rossie. He was out of the city, but Dr. Dobbs when informed of the occasion of the summons went after him to Connecticut and brought him back on Tuesday. He went directly to Mr. Blackford's house on St. Mark's Avenue. When Mr. Blackford spoke of the $4,000 draft he confessed everything and asked Mr. Blackford to be as lenient as possible with him. Mr. Blackford told him, if there had been only one offense, no matter how large the amount might have been, he would have made no public complaint, but he could not overlook a career of more than two years of deliberate stealing and hypocrisy. He said that he would refer the matter to the American Surety Company, which would have to bear the loss.

Efforts to Stop Prosecution.

Rossie accepted this decision, and yesterday met Mr. Blackford at the company's office and repeated his confession. The company decided to prosecute him. Mr. Blackford signed the complaint, and Rossie was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Bristow. He had not informed his wife of his trouble, and the first news of it was taken to her by another person. She refused to believe that it was true until she convinced herself by a visit to the Adams Street Police Station, where he was locked up. She had a long interview with him, and when she left him she said she hoped to repay the stolen money and stop the prosecution. She returned to the station later in the evening, and obtained permission to sit up with her husband all night.

Mrs. W. H. Palmer, who is the general agent in Michigan for an Eastern manufacturing company, is in Brooklyn. He left Detroit the day before the draft drawn on him was presented at the bank, and knew nothing of it until one of his clerks notified him. He was very angry at first, but finally consented to see Rossie and Mrs. Rossie. Then he went to the Surety Company, and offered to refund the money stolen and to pay all the costs incurred if they would withdraw their complaint. The company declined to make any promises until after consultation with Justice Bristow.

CHICAGO TROLLEY ROAD LOAN.

Metropolitan Traction Company Issues Bonds for $2,000,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.—The Metropolitan Traction Company, which has a franchise to operate trolley lines on most of the county roads, has negotiated a loan of $2,000,000 with the Equitable Trust Company as Trustee and the State Trust Company as co-Trustee.

The money secured will be used in building and equipping the various trolley roads.

Two thousand gold bonds, each of the face value of $1,000, bearing 5 per cent. interest and maturing in thirty years, will be floated by the company, and some of its county lines, which are to cross all parts of the district outside the city limits, are expected to be in operation by March 1, 1898.

NEW ACADEMY BUILDING.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.—The Trustees of the Northwestern University have authorized the expenditure of $65,000 for the erection of a new academy building on the university campus. The new building will be erected near the present site of the United States Life Saving station, and will be ready for occupancy by Spring.

The need of a new building for this department was recognized some years ago, and the receipt of $138,000 from the Fayerweather estate in New York has made it possible to proceed with the work.

The new building will be known as Fisk Hall, in honor of Herbert F. Fisk, Principal of the academy.

SHE FELL FOUR STORIES.

May Taylor, a two-year-old girl whose parents live at 625 Warren Street, Brooklyn, had an almost miraculous escape from death yesterday afternoon. According to the police, the child was playing on the fire escape outside the fourth story window and fell through the opening in the iron grating to the ground.

There was a clothes line below which broke her fall, and Little May did not receive even a scratch.

Amateur photographers will find every requisite at Rockwood's, 1,440 Broadway, near 40th.—Adv.

OPORTO IN OPEN REBELLION.

Martial Law Proclaimed and Officers Who Were Leaders in the Revolt Arrested.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Daily Mail publishes a dispatch from Oporto, Portugal, which says that the town is in a state of open rebellion, and that the authorities have only maintained the upper hand by proclaiming martial law and arresting eighteen army officers, who were ringleaders in the revolt.

Considerable anxiety is felt at the British residence, where there is a strong desire for an ironclad to insure safety.

MASSACHUSETTS BENEFIT LIFE.

To Write No More Policies Pending a Disposition of Its Affairs.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Directors of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Insurance Company decided to-day to write no more policies pending a decision of the disposition of the company's affairs.

SWALLOWED THREE COINS.

Little Annie Gordon Contains a Quarter and Two Cents.

Eleven-year-old Annie Gordon is at her father's home on Ocean Avenue, Greenfield, Brooklyn, suffering from the effects of having swallowed a quarter and two one-cent pieces while on the way to a grocery store yesterday afternoon. The child is undergoing heroic treatment.

CHICAGO SCHOOL HISTORY.

Trouble Between the Board of Education and the G. A. R.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The Grand Army of the Republic committee has approved of Prof. John Bach MacMaster's School History of the United States, and it is now being printed. The Veterans expect to introduce it in the public schools of this city, but this is opposed by Superintendent Lane and some members of the Board of Education. The Grand Army of the Republic threaten to make it hot for those who oppose the history, which was written at their dictation. They claim that the school history now in use lauds the South and disparages the North, and they wish this corrected.

MOCK MARRIAGES BINDING.

Eight Young Persons in New Mexico Find It Hard to be Released.

SEVEN RIVERS, N. M., Aug. 11.—Recently at a neighborhood dance eight prominent young people went through a mock marriage ceremony. An hour later it developed that the man who performed the rites was a Justice of the Peace, and to make the contract binding the next day he filed the certificates of marriage with the County Clerk. The parents of the young people applied to District Judge H. B. Hamilton to annul the marriages, but he declined to act until regular suits were filed and the testimony was taken before a duly appointed master.

To-day the Judge issued an order expunging the record in the Clerk's office as to two of the couples. The order releasing the others from their nuptial ties will probably be entered in October.

GIRL IN A RUNAWAY.

Miss Mary Flaherty Thrown from a Buggy and Badly Hurt.

Miss Mary Flaherty, seventeen years old, of 141 North Eighth Street, Brooklyn, narrowly escaped being killed in a runaway accident last night. John Kennedy, nineteen years old, of 85 Withers Street, who is engaged to marry her, called at her home last night with a horse and buggy and invited her to a drive. She accepted. He had assisted her into the carriage and was about to enter himself, when the horse took fright and ran away.

The sight unnerved Kennedy and he fainted on the sidewalk. The horse galloped into Bedford Avenue, where several men ran into the middle of the street and tried to stop the animal, which shied and dashed into a grocery wagon.

Miss Flaherty was thrown out, her shoulder dislocated, and her scalp cut. The horse was stopped uninjured, but the carriage was wrecked.

GHASTLY FIND AT PATERSON.

Storm Washes Several Skeletons Out of the Sandy Hill Cemetery.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 11.—The finding of a number of skeletons in the gutter in front of the home of John Irwin at 113 Vine Street, this morning, caused considerable excitement throughout the city. The skeletons were those of human beings, and the news of the find spread rapidly. In a short time the street was crowded with people.

The police were informed of the ghastly find, and a number of patrolmen were sent to investigate.

It was found that last night's heavy storm had washed away part of the embankment at the end of the old Sandy Hill Cemetery and that the bones had been washed out of their graves and had rolled down the steep hill.

Later in the morning three skulls were found further up the street.

The cemetery is an old one, and no bodies have been buried there for some time. The police say it is impossible to find out from which graves the skeletons came. They will be turned over to the Coroner, who will probably have them interred in one grave.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Low temperatures have been experienced over the whole country east of the Mississippi. A heated condition has developed in the northern plateau region, temperatures of 90 degrees being reported from Swift Current, Havre, and Williston, and of 94 degrees from Qu'Appel, Helena, Idaho Falls, and Salt Lake City. The storm over Lake Ontario has moved slowly to Northern New England. A second storm has remained nearly stationary to the north of Montana. A ridge of high pressure extends from the East Gulf to Minnesota, and the pressure is high off Newfoundland and the Middle Pacific coasts. Showers have occurred in the Atlantic and Middle Gulf States and the lower lake region. The temperature has remained stationary in all districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
5 A. M.	81	67	70
6 A. M.	78	69	71
9 A. M.	84	73	75
12 M.	88	76	78
4 P. M.	88	78	80
6 P. M.	87	77	79
9 P. M.	85	73	76
12 P. M.	82	72	72

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75⅞
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1896	85
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74

A Panorama of New York.

Between the foot of West Twenty-third Street and Jersey City much of the shipping trade of New York centralizes. The river and wharves are filled with animated scenes. They unfold like a picture to the passenger on the decks of the Pennsylvania Railroad's Twenty-third Street ferryboats. The ride is full of interest and at its end are the splendid trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad leading everywhere.—Adv.

THE CASE OF MR. SHERMAN

His Apparent Forgetfulness Keeps the State Department Officials Busy Making Explanations.

INSTANCES OF POOR MEMORY

It Is Likely that No Important Executive Work Is Now Intrusted to Him—Question of Resignation and Why He Continues in Office.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The subordinates of the Secretary of State at the State Department have been bothered a great deal since March 5 to answer questions concerning the utterances and remarks of the Secretary. Just now they are pestered a little more than usual owing to the publication of opinions attributed to the Secretary as having been uttered in consequence of some British comments

nature; that, in fact, it was mostly private, the dictation of personal correspondence and the transaction of some acts of routine that could as legitimately have been performed by Assistant Secretary Adee or Assistant Secretary Cridler. His desk has been covered with papers at all times, but it is asserted that those papers will never appear in connection with any international dispute.

Competent Corps of Assistants.

Assistant Secretary Adee has been in the department since 1877. He has from time to time conducted the business of the Department under Secretaries of the Republican or Democrat Party, and always according to code of law and traditions, that require all diplomacy in intercourse, no matter which party is in power. Mr. Cridler, another assistant, was recently in the Consulate service, and he is competent to attend to any business incrusted to him.

The fact that the reports about the Secretary of State do not appear to distress the Administration is accepted by many persons here as proof that none of these questions before the department are urgent or likely to become so, as treated by the Department of State; possibly because the Secretary of State is not asked to do more than sign papers that have been prepared by others, and have already received the sanction of the President himself.

One Ohio gentleman, for whom it was asked what he thought would come out of the common criticism of the Secretary, said that he believed he would eventually resign. "But not now. Not until after the State election. To ask him to resign now or to constrain him to resign, might prove to be very harmful in the midst of a campaign, which already presents many difficulties to the Republicans."

CANOVAS'S BODY IN MADRID.

Masses Celebrated Yesterday Until Noon, When the Public Was Admitted to See It.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—The body of the Premier of Spain, Señor Canovas del Castillo, arrived here at 6:55 A. M. to-day from Santa Agueda. It was met at the railroad station by the Ministers, members of the Diplomatic Corps and the civil and military authorities of Madrid and its vicinity. Immense crowds of people were assembled about the depot.

The coffin was placed in the waiting room at the station, where prayers were said. The body was then conveyed to the residence of the Premier, escorted by a company of infantry, with band and colors. Inside the mansion a chapel had been arranged with two altars, and masses were continually celebrated until noon, when the public was admitted to view the body.

Golli, the assassin, was taken to-day from Santa Agueda to Verzara, where he will be tried. On arriving at his destination Golli said:

"My Calvary has commenced. A priest will try to convert me and the usual comedy will be gone through. I remember what happened to the others," mentioning the names of all the Anarchists who have been executed in France and Spain.

Queen Regent Attends a Mass.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Aug. 11.—The Queen Regent, the Duke of Tetuan, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the members of the Diplomatic Corps, including Hannis Taylor, attended a mass to-day for the repose of the soul of Señor Canovas.

"M. FAURE'S TURN NEXT."

PARIS, Aug. 11.—A dispatch to The Figaro from San Sebastian says that "Golli," in the course of a police examination to-day, declared that it would be President Faure's turn next.

FRANCE EXPELS ANARCHISTS.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—A warrant has been issued for the expulsion from France of Tarrida Marmol, the Spanish Anarchist, who, in the course of a speech which he made on Sunday last at a special performance given at the Théâtre de la République for the benefit of the Spanish refugees in Paris, urged that Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish Premier, should be assassinated.

Marmol, who was formerly a prisoner in the Fortress of Montjuich at Barcelona, is believed to have started for England yesterday. The French authorities have resolved to expel a number of other Anarchists from France.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A special dispatch from Paris says that Planas, another leader of the Spanish Anarchists, has also been expelled from France, being conducted to Havre, from which port he will go to New York. Both Marmol and Planas, the dispatch adds, called themselves Cuban patriots.

Anarchist Shouts at The Hague.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 11.—A crowd of people assembled at midnight in front of the residence of the Spanish Minister here, Señor A. de Baguer, and shouted "Long Live Anarchy!" The police arrested fifteen of the more violent of the persons who took part in the demonstration.

CARLISTS READY TO REVOLT.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The Matin publishes a statement, which purports to come from a Carlist source, to the effect that 60,000 volunteers have been organized and are being rapidly armed in various Provinces in Spain, ready to rise at the signal of Don Carlos.

The Pretender, however, according to this story, "is restrained by patriotism and will await the issue of the Cuban difficulty before making a bid for the throne.

A RIGHTEOUS RETRIBUTION.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Executive Council of the Social Democratic Federation has passed a resolution that the death of Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish Premier, was "at the hands of a self-sacrificing fanatic and a righteous retribution for his cruel persecution and torture of Spaniards holding advanced opinions."

Spain Thanks the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—United States Minister Taylor, at San Sebastian, cables the State Department under date of yesterday as follows:

"Sherman, Washington:

"Spanish Government returns sincere thanks to the President for his message of condolence."

WEYLER BACK IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Aug. 11.—Consul General Fitzhugh Lee, Mr. Gallan, the British Consul, and other foreign representatives called at the palace to-day to tender their official and personal condolences to the Acting Governor General, the Marquis Ahumada, on the death of Señor Canovas.

The afternoon newspapers contained special dispatches from Madrid commenting upon the significance of the friendly messages of President McKinley, Secretary Sherman, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and Hannis Taylor in Spain's hour of sorrow.

Captain General Weyler entered Havana on horseback with an escort of cavalry at 9 o'clock this evening. The Captain General was deeply moved by the news of the death of Señor Canovas, and said that as soon as he heard of it he started for Havana. He characterized the calamity as an immense national loss, adding: "I was completely identified with his policy, was sent to Cuba by him, and was his personal friend. It has been perhaps due to him that the real interests of Cuba have been conserved."

The public mourning of Señor Canovas will last three days.

THE ANARCHISTS AND CANÓVAS.

The Anarchists of this city will hold a meeting at Clarendon Hall next Monday evening to celebrate the assassination of Premier Canovas and to make arrangements for spreading the doctrines of Anarchism.

Conrad Sperber and John Most said yesterday that Anarchism was much stronger in Europe than most people imagined. The measures that the monarchical tyrants might take to stamp it out would not succeed, and whatever precautions they might take for their personal safety they would never be secure against the sure dagger or bullet, for the Anarchists were very well organized in all European countries. Alexander III. of Russia died from terror, and his son might die from terror, too, if he was not killed.

Kaiser William, they said, was terrorized all the time, notwithstanding the bluff he was making, for he knew that he was a tyrant and was being watched.

JACOB WORTH AND PLATT

The Kings County Leader Too Shrewd to Imperil the Safety of His Party.

AT LEAST HIS FRIENDS SAY SO

He Would Abandon Low "Gracefully" if Any Other Candidate Were Nominated for Mayor with a Chance of Success — The Black - Worth - Payn Coalition.

The effort in some quarters to make it appear that the fight between Senator Platt and Jacob Worth will result in the Kings County leader bolting the City Convention this Fall, and thereby precipitating the Republican Party in Greater New York into a state of chaos, is looked upon by Republican leaders in this city and in Brooklyn as the political chaff of the hour. The talk come principally from those who would like nothing better than to create a division in Republican ranks for the benefit of Tammany, and the success of the Democratic ticket in the local elections this Fall.

It is conceded that the differences between Platt and Worth are serious, and there is the possibility of a wider breach before the holding of the City Convention. But it is pointed out in this connection that Worth is far too shrewd a politician to bolt the convention at the eleventh hour to the peril of his party. He is manifestly the leader of the party in Kings County, and his growing power throughout the State, his connection with Gov. Black and Lou Payn alarm Mr. Platt more than he will admit. Anything to beat Worth in Kings County has become Platt's slogan, for he feels that if this can be done, not only will he nominate his man for the Mayoralty, but he will also curtail the Brooklyn leader's influence with the State leaders, who are hostile to himself.

Such men as Sheriff Buttling, Controller Palmer, and the lesser lieutenants of Worth scout the idea that Worth will under any circumstances bolt the convention in the event of the defeat of Seth Low. Not pretending to say now how it will be done, these men, and even Walter B. Atterbury, who, while not counted as an out-and-out Worth man, is first and foremost for Low, hold out optimistic views and intimate quite plainly that Worth will throw his strength for the nominee of the Republican Party rather than create a division at the critical moment.

If anything more were needed to strengthen this view of the matter, the Kings County leader, it is pointed out, is far too desirous of electing his own candidates to the fat Kings County local offices to lead a bolt at the wrong time. Mr. Worth does not work in this way. He believes Seth Low to be the strongest candidate yet mentioned, and points to the strength of the Citizens' Union in this city and the overwhelming sentiment for him in Brooklyn as bearing out his assertion. Yet those who are closest to him say that if Mayor Strong should be the nominee, or any other man with a chance of making a successful race, Worth would gracefully relinquish Low and fight for the ticket.

Platt's hatred of Worth and his desire to undo him would in that event be impotent. In this connection it is not out of place to mention that Jacob Worth is no political cherub. His admiration for Low is deep, but over and above this he is for Worth first, and would not for an instant hesitate to throw Low over, were such a move necessary to his own political advantage. Not more than four weeks ago Mr. Worth said that the best chances for success lay in the nomination of an independent candidate. "But," he added, "I will support the nominee."

As regards Mr. Worth's relations with the up-State leaders, reports of accessions to the Black-Worth-Payn combination are becoming more frequent in a quiet way every day. It has been stated within the past week that many politicians outside of this city and Brooklyn are only waiting to see the result of the fight in Kings County, and in the event of Worth's supremacy will throw off their allegiance to Platt and support Black in his ambition to be a United States Senator.

NO WORD FROM LOW.

The report that Seth Low had determined to accept the nomination of the Citizens' Union for Mayor, no matter what the Republican City Convention may do, was believed yesterday by some of the politicians and distrusted by others. It lacked absolute verification. The report seems to have emanated from some of County Clerk Jacob Worth's followers in Brooklyn, who said that Mr. Worth had been informed by Mr. Low that he would accept, no matter what the Republicans did.

Elihu Root, one of the leaders of the Union, said yesterday that he knew nothing about the report, and had not heard of it. Secretary John C. Clark of the Union also said that he knew nothing about it, and that if Mr. Worth had been so informed he had not communicated his information to the members of the Union. Mr. Clark also said: "Mr. Low has not said or written to the Union that he will accept the nomination, since he wrote his letter on the subject several weeks ago."

Mr. Worth would like very much to have Mr. Low accept the nomination from the Citizens' Union before the Republican Convention is held. His followers believe that if Mr. Low were in the field the Republicans would see the necessity of indorsing him.

Mr. Low is still on his vacation. Mr. Worth, in an interview at Saratoga yesterday, said that there was nothing new in the situation, and that all along he had no misgivings that Mr. Low would be a candidate provided he received the nomination of the Citizens' Union, backed by the Republican organization of New York City. Mr. Worth said that he did not aspire to be a leader in State politics, except so far as it affects Kings County. He reiterated his belief that the Republicans should hold a State Convention this year, and added:

"I have said that if the Republicans would hold a State Convention I would not antagonize Senator Platt or any of his friends in that convention. I am simply looking to see the Republicans win in Greater New York, and to do this they must have not only the Republican votes, but the independent votes also. A platform adopted at a State Convention would count for far more than the indorsement of a State Committee. As Greater New York represents half the party in the State, we necessarily have to do with the whole to further the best interests of the half. I am not fighting, any one. I simply want to see the Republicans win. Certainly the leader in the State, the man trusted with the political affairs of the party, should use the same with sagacity, and advocate anything that would tend to defeat the Democrats."

The report that Controller Fitch is a candidate for Mayor has been revived in Brooklyn. Mr. Fitch has told his friends that he is not a candidate for Mayor, but is a candidate for Controller.

SILVER MEN MEET IN BROOKLYN.

A private meeting was held last night at the rooms of the Single Tax Club, 1,188 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, the object of which was the starting of the work of combining the silver forces of New York and Brooklyn. The following delegates attended:

Democratic League of Kings County—Charles F. Adams, Sylvester L. Malone, M. J. Flaherty, A. J. Boulton, Robert Baker, H. A. Goulden, J. T. McKechnie.

People's League of New York—Charles B. Stover, Moses Oppenheimer, A. J. Smith, Edwin A. Curley, Charles A. Healey.

People's Party of New York—John J. Daly, A. C. Fisk, Fred Paulitsch, David Rousseau, James H. Mullin, John Taffe, and M. J. Leonard.

Double Standard Club of New York—A. A. Miller and H. Dannemeyer.

Resolutions were passed indorsing the Chicago platform of 1896 and favoring the municipal ownership of street railways and gas companies, and the abolition of the contract system in city works. The assembly pledged itself to support a man for the Mayoralty of Greater New York who would act upon its principles. No name was mentioned in this connection.

To Rebuke Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

A meeting of Republicans of the Twenty-second Ward and adjoining districts of Brooklyn has been announced to be held this evening in Acme Hall, at Ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, under the auspices of the Twenty-second Ward Republican Club, to give an expression of opinion on the Greater New York Mayoralty question. An attempt was made to have such a meeting last week, but primarily for the purpose of rebuking Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff for his recent declaration that the Low movement had spent its force. Henry A. Fielding, the Republican leader of the ward, and many of the party leaders of the Park slope are expected to be present.

Republican Clubs Unite.

The Stalwart Republican Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District amalgamated last night with the Central Republican Club of the same district. Charity Commissioner Silas T. Croft is the leader of the district and the controlling force in the Central Republican Club.

John G. Carlisle in the City.

Ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mrs. Carlisle is expected to arrive here from Europe to-day.

VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS MEET.

ROANOKE, Va., Aug. 11.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order at noon to-day in the Academy of Music. As Chairman of the State Committee, J. Taylor Ellyson, is a candidate for Governor, it was called to order by Gen. George J. Hundley. The convention may last two days. The declaration in the platform for silver and other Chicago planks will be unequivocal. The most determined fight will be over the proposition to adopt a plan for nominating United States Senators by primary, but the most conspicuous party leaders in the State will antagonize it.

G. D. Letcher of Lexington, the Temporary Chairman of the convention, said that the fight for free silver is not yet over, "but will have to be fought from year to year until victory is won."

At the afternoon session E. W. Saunders of Franklin County was made permanent Chairman without opposition, and Col. John Bell Bigger, the temporary Secretary, was continued as the permanent one.

Judge Samuel Williams of Wythe presented a communication from the committee appointed by the Populist State Convention which nominated Edmund R. Cocke for Lieutenant Governor. This communication simply advised the Democratic body of the Populists' action. The convention by a practically unanimous vote decided to send the communication to the Committee on Resolutions. The convention at 5 o'clock took a recess until 8 to-night.

The indications to-day are that the ticket will be Tyler for Governor, Edward Echols of Staunton for Lieutenant Governor, and for Attorney General either ex-United States District Atorney Montague of Danville, or ex-United States District Attorney Francis R. Lassiter of Petersburg.

A Democrat to Succeed Holman.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Aug. 11.—The special Congressional election to elect a successor to Judge Holman in the Fourth District was held yesterday. The indications are that Griffith (Dem.) is elected over Lee (Rep.) by 1,500 majority. Holman's majority at the last election was 800.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

President De Armitt Receives Threatening Letters and Is Sued for Damages.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 11.—About twenty of the De Armitt miners at Oak Hill who recently joined the strike returned to work today. Otherwise there was no material change in the situation in this district. Several threatening letters have been received by President De Armitt recently, some of them menacing him personally and others the property of the company.

Ex-National Vice President Cameron Miller of the United Mine Workers' Association entered suit to-day for $5,000 damages against T. B. De Armitt, Superintendent of the Turtle Creek mines of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, for alleged malicious prosecution. In addition to serving injunctions on Miller, Mr. De Armitt had him arrested on charges of riot and unlawful assemblage. These charges were not substantiated at the preliminary hearing before Justice Semmons, and the case was dismissed.

THE STRIKE SPREADING.

MONTGOMERY, West Va., Aug. 11.—The Powellton miners came out to-day at the request of the army of marching strikers. The leaders report that the Kanawha district is practically closed down, and that over 5,000 miners are now idle.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 11.—The coal miners at Isaqueah have struck, it is believed, partly in sympathy with the miners of the East. The men, it is stated, also think that the scarcity of labor in the Northwest makes the time propitious for demands upon the company.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 11.—President Knight of the Indiana Miners' Association to-day addressed a mass meeting of diggers representing all the mines of this district, five of which are still in operation. A resolution was unanimously adopted agreeing that the local miners shall lay down their tools at once, and remain idle till the big strike is settled.

SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 11.—About 150 miners of the Saginaw Coal Company struck to-day for a raise of 15 cents per ton. The strike was started by thirty-five miners, who came here from Ohio last week and were given work.

A Strike Averted.

Contractor McMillan, who is building the Hotel Royalton, in Forty-fourth Street, near Sixth Avenue, averted a general strike on that place yesterday. He has been using machinery and materials supplied by the Sprague Electrical Elevator Company, whose employés are on strike in New Jersey. A committee from the Board of Walking Delegates asked him to stop using the Sprague supplies until the strike was settled. This request was refused, and yesterday the committee went again to the building to order strikes. There were 200 men at work there. The contractor held a conference with the delegates, and then agreed not to use Sprague machinery until the strike was settled.

Appeal to Women Workers.

The striking weavers in the Rhenania Silk Mills at College Point, L. I., have issued the following appeal: "To the young ladies of Flushing: Please take notice that all the female employes in the Rhenania Mills have joined the union weavers for an increase of wages and just causes. You are therefore asked to stay away until the strike is ended." The strikers are confident they will win if they can induce the Flushing women not to take the places of the women employes who stopped work through sympathy for the strikers.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—William T. Ormiston, Constantinople; Dr. George B. Lyon, Germantown.

BUCKINGHAM—President E. A. Murrill, Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, Minneapolis.

EVERETT—Benjamin Butterworth, Cincinnati.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle, Washington; Charles Thornton, Guatemala.

HOFFMAN—Dr. E. M. Lane, Pawtucket; Dr. T. S. Baltimore; Henry Porter, Manchester, England.

HOLLAND—Theodore Starrett, Chicago; C. D. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.

METROPOLE—Ex-Senator Edmund Connor, Binghamton; Dr. E. P. Gail, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—Ashley W. Cole, State Railroad Commissioner, Albany; A. E. Ironmonger Solin, Klondike, N. W. T.

NETHERLAND—Emilio Terry, Cuba; President N. E. Matthews, Ohio Southern Railway, Lima, Ohio.

PARK AVENUE—Benjamin R. Sears, Bennington, Vt.; H. N. Worrin, Salt Lake City.

PLAZA—Rudolph Seykora, Austria.

UNION SQUARE—Major Charles Wright, United States Army, Tampa, Fla.

WALDORF—Lord and Lady Arthur Grosvenor, Mr. Peel, and Brodbuck Cleete, England; Count and Countess di Brazza, Italy; Prof. Ole Theobaldi, Christiania.

WINDSOR—Gen. Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.; Dr. C. B. Ball, Dublin University, Ireland.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

10:35 A. M., 137 East Thirteenth Street; Charles E. Goepel; damage, $25, (awning.)

12:40 A. M., 33 Bond Street; J. Lowenstein; damage, $7,000.

5:40 P. M., 228 West Twenty-seventh Street; John Lawth; damage, $25.

8:54 P. M., 938 Amsterdam Avenue; Mary Sweeny; damage trifling.

11:22 P. M., 121 West Twenty-seventh Street; D. T. Lawton; damage, $40.

NAVY YARD INVESTIGATION

Mr. Roosevelt Approves the Report of Commander Davis Exonerating Constructor Bowles.

NO UNJUST DISCRIMINATION

Charges of Favoritism and of Dismissing Men from the Department for Political Reasons Declared to be Unfounded — Veterans Generously Treated.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt makes public to-day the approval of the department of the report made by Commander C. H. Davis of his recent investigation of the New York Navy Yard, which follows the lines of the report made in May by Mr. Roosevelt of his investigations of the same allegations—that Naval Constructor Bowles had practiced discrimination in making dismissals from the working force of the yard.

The result in this instance, as it was in the first, is the complete exoneration of Mr. Bowles and the most cordial and complete support of the methods in vogue in the yard to secure the highest efficiency on the part of the employes of the Government.

Mr. Roosevelt made his report May 20. It was a thorough, systematic investigation into the work on the Massachusetts, Maine, Puritan, Chicago, and other vessels. Mr. Bowles was confronted with his accusers. The Secretary found that the complaints were flimsy, and that the charge that discrimination had been shown was baseless.

The May report by the Assistant Secretary declared that since Mr. Bowles has been in command "no case whatever was shown in which there could be legitimate reason to believe in discrimination for political reasons." It was found that some of the men dismissed, who asked to be restored to duty, were too old and infirm for work. Enormous benefit had resulted to the Government by adherence to civil service methods in selecting and retaining employes. The work done was much better and was more economically performed. Mr. Roosevelt was amazed to learn of the wasteful extravagance in the service. Here is one paragraph from his report in point:

Under Old-Time Methods.

"I investigated the reason for the excessive amounts charged for the building of the furniture of the monitor Puritan. The items in the bill were fairly ludicrous, ranging up to over $400 for a bureau, ten times its proper value. I found that the work had been done about ten years ago, when the system of employing labor in the navy yards was that which is continually extolled as 'practical' by those spoilsmen who would like to call themselves practical politicians.

"Under this system men were hired, not because they were needed, but because the exigencies of the political situation demanded it. They then had to be put at work on something, and, in consequence, it appeared that often three times as many as were needed were working on the furniture of the Terror, and they were so idle and inefficient that it took them years to get through the work, and when they did get through, it actually cost more to reshape and finish it than it would have cost to build everything new. * * * All this has been changed now."

The Representatives in Congress from Brooklyn were not satisfied with Mr. Roosevelt's investigation, and asked for another. Commander Davis was sent over to make it in compliance with their request. He of course relied upon Congressmen Wilson, Fischer, Hurley, Howe, and Bennett to sustain the case they had made.

The examination showed they knew nothing but from hearsay. James D. Frost, the Chairman of the Kings County Republican Committee, knew equally little, and soon abandoned the attempt to make anything out of the investigation. Hugo Hirsh, counsel for the men who promoted the investigation, found his witnesses worthless and without convincing evidence for their side. Acting Secretary Roosevelt has reviewed the report of Commander Davis in his characteristic way, his mind evidently full of the information he had obtained in the investigation he made in May.

Report of the Acting Secretary.

In his report Mr. Roosevelt says:

The department fully sustains the conclusions of Commander Davis as to the charges against Mr. Bowles. In so far as they relate to alleged political discrimination, or the appointment of outsiders and the retention of unworthy in preference to worthy men, these charges are not only disproved, but are shown to rest upon nothing more substantial than malicious or frivolous gossip, or else upon the belief of the less competent workmen that they, and not their superior officers, are the proper judges of their efficiency.

The attention of Constructor Bowles will be especially called to that part of Commander Davis's report warning him as to being sometimes over-harsh, and following too implicitly the recommendations of leading men and quarter men; but it is evident that the real reason for the attacks upon Mr. Bowles is to be found, and in the fact that he has done badly, but that he has done well. He has shown great energy and capacity in handling men; he has paid heed solely to the needs of the Government work, and has sought to establish a high standard of efficiency among the laborers in the yard; he has absolutely disregarded all political considerations in appointing and employing men, and the opposition to him evidently arises mainly from the fact that under him for the first time it has been impossible to procure the reinstatement or retention of men guilty of misconduct who possessed political influence.

The evil of occasional harshness in discipline is trivial compared with the evil of allowing men to shirk or be guilty of other misconduct, provided they have political influence, and it is because of his refusal to permit this that Mr. Bowles is attacked.

Praise for Constructor Bowles.

The standard of work in the Brooklyn Navy Yard has been very appreciably raised under Constructor Bowles. The complaints against him have now twice been investigated, once by me personally, and once at great length by Commander Davis. The widest latitude has been given to every one who had any accusation whatsoever to make, and it is evident that there is no foundation whatever for these charges. There can be no possible excuse for any further investigation, and the case will not again be opened.

As regards the charges made by the veterans, it appears that there is no ground whatsoever for complaint against Mr. Bowles, and the testimony of the witnesses produced tells very strongly in his favor, and incidentally shows that under the Labor Board scrupulous heed is paid to the rights of veterans. But in the Department of Yards and Docks it does appear that Mr. Reed, a veteran, was discharged when Mr. Menocal admits that he was as good as the three non-veterans who were retained.

Mr. Reed will accordingly be reinstated, not because he has any legal claim, for he has none, but because it is the policy of the department, where men are equally good, to retain the veterans in case it is necessary to make a discharge. The legal rights of the veterans have not only been carefully preserved by the Navy Department, but in its labor regulations it has gone very far beyond what the law requires in giving preference to veterans, having, indeed, gone to the very verge of the line which divides inefficiency from efficiency in the effort to do all that is possible for the soldiers and sailors of the late war.

Veterans Fairly Treated.

In appointments from the lists the veterans are given an absolute preference, and when discharged, if they have behaved well—even though less well than the others—they are still given preference. In consequence, the department at times has serious difficulty in getting its work done, for some of the divisions are so crowded with veterans, now for the most part elderly men past their prime of life, that the work is in constant danger of deterioration.

All that saves the work from deterioration, is strict obedience on the part of the head of the division or bureau to the department's order that in making discharges the men who do inefficient work shall invariably be discharged first. The sole test is the efficiency of the man's work. To introduce any other test—to make, for instance, an allowance on behalf of a veteran for inefficient work—would speedily produce the most damaging effect upon the department, and would mean the liability of causing, at any time, some great structural weakness or defect in the ships of war to which the Nation's honor is intrusted. Such a course is not to be contemplated for a moment, and will not be urged by any patriotic man.

In giving preference to veterans in employment so completely as we now give it, we have gone to the very verge of what the conditions of good administration will permit. In making discharges it is absolutely necessary that they be made strictly in accordance with the degree of efficiency of the workmen.

Where men are of equal efficiency the veteran will be retained. Where there is a difference in efficiency, the most efficient man will be retained; and the efficiency must be determined, not by statements of interested parties, but by the deliberate judgment of the officers who are responsible for the work done, and whose interest guarantees that, though they may occasionally make errors, on the whole they will undoubtedly retain the men most capable of doing that work.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Acting Secretary.

CHARGES AGAINST LAWYERS.

Unusual cross-charges between lawyers were publicly made yesterday when a motion was made before Justice Conlan, in the City Court, to substitute an attorney in a suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway. Mrs. Margaret Keenan of 246 West Sixty-second Street was the plaintiff in an action to recover $2,000 damages for injuries she said she had received by being thrown off a street car at Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue. Kene, Ker & Thomas figured in the complaint as lawyers for the plaintiff, but a few days after it was filed Lawyer William Stainton obtained from Mrs. Keenan consent to his substitution as counsel instead of the first-named firm.

J. Philip Berg, on behalf of Mr. Stainton, made the formal motion for substitution, and in response J. Brownson Ker filed an affidavit making sensational allegations against Stainton.

He accuses Stainton openly of complicity with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and says that shortly after the defendant's answer in the suit was filed, Walter Langerman called on Mrs. Keenan to solicit her case for Stainton, and by false representation induced her to sign a request for substitution of attorneys. In support of his charge, Mr. Ker submitted an affidavit of Mrs. Keenan, in which she declares she was ill at the time she signed the substitution, and that she did not know its contents and has since learned that the representations of Langerman about Kene, Ker & Thomas were untrue.

Mr. Ker further says he was formerly employed in the law department of the Metropolitan Company, drawing up answers and motions for security for costs in accident suits, and that a great many suits were brought against the company by Stainton, but that not one of them ever came to trial.

Lawyer Stainton filed an affidavit, denying Mr. Ker's charges of collusion, and declaring that Mrs. Keenan had called on him voluntarily to get him to take her suit. An affidavit was also filed by Langerman denying the charges made against him, and with it a copy of a letter received from Mrs. Keenan in relation to the case.

Justice Conlan took the papers, saying he would consider the case very carefully before handing down his decision.

ASSESSMENTS AT GLEN COVE.

General Doubling of Values on Property in That Section.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Aug. 11.—The assessment list of this place shows a general doubling of valuations. Some of the increases are:

	1896.	1897.
Charles Appleby	$15,000	$30,000
C. Bailey	5,400	10,800
Richard M. Bowne	7,500	21,000
L. J. Bushby	12,000	38,000
Louis L. Brown	3,500	14,000
Estate of Elizabeth Coles	10,000	25,000
Leorard F. Coles	4,800	11,000
James Deasey	3,900	11,600
Charles A. Dana	20,000	45,000
John Duryea	14,800	29,500
Wright Duryea estate	5,000	10,000
F. W. & L. T. Duryea	20,100	50,000
C. B. Grunam	3,700	11,800
B. C. Kip	3,500	20,000
Estate of H. Willets	5,000	15,000
Estate of J. Dickson	6,000	15,000
C. N. Hoagland	15,000	47,500
Jacob D. Pond Company	16,000	91,800
National Starch Manufacturing Company	110,000	330,000
Glen Cove Insurance Company	5,900	20,000
Rod Spring Sand Company	.....	5,000
Oakley Ketcham	28,000	76,000
Edward R. Ladew	40,200	110,600
NON-RESIDENTS.		
Thomas W. Strong	6,500	20,000
E. H. Sayre	2,700	11,000
Henry Sayre	4,500	21,000
J. R. Maxwell	.....	21,000
Montross Morris	4,500	16,000
George R. Fowler	3,500	15,000

The non-resident property owners claim that they have been discriminated against.

STONY BROOK'S TAXES.

STONY BROOK, L. I., Aug. 11.—The tax list for this year shows that the Assessors have increased the assessments. The following list shows some of the larger increases:

	1896.	1897.
Thomas N. Baylis	$3,000	$10,000
D. W. Sherry	2,700	8,000
W. Shipman	5,500	20,000
T. S. Mount	1,800	5,500
Edward Kane	5,000	17,500
W. A. Furey	6,500	15,000
Mrs. L. J. Darling	3,000	15,000
C. T. Seabury estate	1,800	5,500
C. T. Darling	3,000	10,000
Mrs. A. Gould	1,800	5,500
A. H. Mills	2,700	8,100
Mrs. C. M. Sleight	2,600	7,500
S. P. Hedges	7,000	20,600
Mrs. W. Whitford	4,000	10,000
O. G. Smith	2,900	8,500
J. Williamson	2,800	8,400

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. Benson, upholstery goods and carpets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Henderson, lace, embroideries, and ribbons; 2 Walker Street.

Alexander, M., Boisé City, Idaho; clothing; Belvedere House.

Alliance, The, Pants Company, Alliance, Ohio; G. W. Henry, pants; 346 Broadway.

Allison, J. W., Danville, Ill.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Amburgh, J. H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Amburgh, clothing; 346 Broadway.

Ansley, E. D., Americus, Ga., dry goods; 346 Broadway.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods; 621 Broadway.

Ashton, Rockford Co., Ill., dry goods and carpets; Hotel Vendome.

Askew, Bradley & Co., Carrollton, Ga.; J. T. Askew, dry goods; J. Jackson, notions; J. J. Bradley, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Bahlman, Smith & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; F. Bahlman, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Bass & Brother, Terrell, Texas; S. Bass, drugs, &c.; 101 East 24th Street.

Beifeld, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Beifeld, cloaks and suits; Stuart House.

Bass Brothers, Abilene, Texas; C. S. Bass; dry goods; 101 East Twenty-fifth Street.

Bauer, John, & Son, Newcastle, Penn.; J. Bauer, woolens; 346 Broadway.

Bibber, F. A., & Co., Portland, Me.; F. A. Bibber, millinery; New York Hotel.

Block & Romansky, Crockett, Texas; J. L. Romansky, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bodt, J. M., Mount Pleasant, Texas; shoes; Hotel Marlborough.

Bogert, A. Z., River Edge, N. J.; lumber and coal; 346 Broadway.

Rosenwald Brothers, Albuquerque, N. M.; E. Rosenwald, dry goods; Belvedere House.

Boston, The, Store Company, Glens Falls, N. Y.; E. C. Boyd, notions; Grand Hotel.

Bowlby & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. B. Bowlby, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Bower & Schulhoff, Mattoon, Ill.; M. Schulhoff, dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Boyle Brothers, Boston, Mass.; E. J. Boyle, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, F., M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. W. Allen, cloaks and suits; J. O'Connell, domestics and linens; 108 Worth Street; Morton House.

Burgess & Hook, Itasco, Texas; E. E. Burgess, dry goods; 346 Broadway.

Burns, Jannie A., Cleveland, Ohio; millinery; Marquette Hotel.

Buther, J. L., & Co., Butler, Ark.; J. L. Butler, dry goods; Hotel Waldorf.

Carroll & Cooney, Lima, Ohio; W. M. Cooney, dry goods; 346 Broadway.

Chamberlain & Patterson, Natchez, Miss.; C. V. Patterson, dry goods; Hotel Grenoble.

Church & Allison, Lancaster, S. C.; E. C. Allison, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Conrad, A., & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Hellbrun, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Cooperative Clothing Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. Steinfeld, dry goods, &c.; 346 Broadway.

Cooper, H. H., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. Cummings, Jr., clothing; H. H. Cooper, clothing; Murray Hill Hotel.

Craig Brothers, Washington Court House, Ohio; T. Craig, clothing and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Craig Brothers, Washington, Ohio; T. A. Craig, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Crittenden, F. A., Detroit, Mich.; dry goods, &c.; 346 Broadway.

Davis, Schonwasser & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. Davis, ladies' and children's goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Currier, S. D., Youngstown, Ohio; notions; Gilsey House.

Dannenbaum, L., Son & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. D. Dannenbaum, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Davison & Towe, Athens, Ga.; Mr. Davison, notions; 45 Lispenard Street.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; F. E. Thompson, dry goods; 115 Worth Street.

Desenberg, B. & Brother, Buchannan, Mich.; S. Desenberg; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Dodge, H. C., Harrisburg, Penn.; hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Doud, W. H., San Diego, Cal.; dry goods; Hotel Metropole.

Dreyfuss, J., & Sons, Boston, Mass.; J. Dreyfuss, furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Elliott, W. H., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. Brown, linings; Park Avenue Hotel.

Ehrlich Brothers, Hornellsville, N. Y.; H. Ehrlich, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Ernst, R., Vicksburg, Miss.; jewelry; 346 Broadway.

Erpenbeck & Brother, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Erpenbeck, hats and caps; St. Denis Hotel.

Ewer's, J. N., Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; E. L. Courtney, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Exstein, I., & Brother, Sherman, Texas; I. Exstein, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Vittler, laces and veilings; 96 Spring Street.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; H. V. Gavigan, notions, hosiery, ladies' and infants' wear; 96 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. P. Marks, cottonades and Kentucky jeans; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.;

WANAMAKER'S

The Creators of the House Beautiful have abundant chance to pick and choose among things that will enrich the house and soothe the pocket.

Years of work and experience have been expended upon the *August Trade Sale of Furniture.* The one now current is our first in New York, but only the labor of ten years made it possible. This market is reaping the results of Furniture study and carefully matured plans, that have been slowly developed through long periods by many brains.

We repeat the main facts:

First. We command for this occasion, Furniture to the value of *Half a Million of Dollars.*

Second. The prices regular would be fifty per cent. higher. And they will be next Autumn.

To-day's Furniture news is anent Couches. We have eighty sorts, about half added yesterday, prices $7 to $90. The biggest variety ever shown here—many our own make.

Divan, 6 ft. long, 31 in. wide, spring edges on all sides, covered in any color of plain or fancy denim. $7.

With sloping head, 6 ft. 2 in. long, 28 in. wide, 3 rows of tufting, deep fringed base, covered in any color fancy velvets. $9.50.

Self-opening box, 6 ft. long, 30 in. wide, spring edges on all sides, covered in any color fancy denims. $10.50.

With roll head, 6 ft. 2 in. long, 28 in. wide, oak frame, 4 rows of tufting, covered in fancy corduroy. $12.50.

With roll head, 6 ft. 2 in. long, 28 in. wide, 5 rows of tufting, ruffled base, fancy muslin covering. Our own make. $15.

With sloping head, 6 ft. 2 in. long, 28 in. wide, spring edges on all sides, deep fringed base, fancy velvet coverings. $18.

With sloping head, 6 ft. 2 in. long, 31 in. wide, 5 rows of tufting, deep fringed base, spring edges on all sides, puffed edges, fancy velvet coverings. $21.

With sloping head, 6 ft. 2 in. long, 30 in. wide, spring edges on all sides, fancy pattern tapestry cover. Our own make. $29.

With sloping head, 6 ft. long, 28 in. wide, fancy carved oak frame, 5 rows of tufting, silk and wool tapestry cover. Our own make. $37.

With sloping head, 6 ft. 2 in. long, 30 in. wide, 5 rows of tufting, spring base, puffed edges, covered in the best quality leather. $50.

Fourth floor.

CARPETS.

Perhaps you read yesterday of the cheap Axminster Carpet Rugs, the eleven Moquette Carpets at 70c and the twelve Velvet Carpets at 75c. If so, you should read what we have to say to-day about

CURTAINS.

A charming collection has been made from our large stock of Lace Curtains—they are all new, some beautiful, some elegant, but universal cheapness crowns their charms.

Cold lead and stupid paper are too dull to convey an idea of what they are—a dinner card is not a dinner.

BRUSSELS LACE CURTAINS	
$13.50 kind at $9	$25 kind at $17.50
$16 kind at $12.50	$30 kind at $20
$18.50 kind at $13.50	$35 kind at $24
MUSLIN CURTAINS—Sash	
$1.25 kind at 85c	$2 kind at $1.35
$1.35 kind at $1	$3 kind at $2
Full size—	
$2.50 kind at $1.75	$4.25 kind at $3
$3.50 kind at $1.50	$4.75 kind at $3.25
IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS	
$6.50, $6.75, $9.75, $10 kind at $4.50 / $6.75	$10.75 kind at $7.25 / $12.25 kind at $8.25 / $12.50 kind at $8.75 / $14.75 kind at $10

Third floor, Fourth avenue.

WOMEN'S SHOES

Thousands of feet have been well and economically shod here recently, and the end is not yet—only the beginning.

Rapid selling has left the stocks of five popular styles of Oxford Shoes at low-water mark. They have been grouped and priced

AT $1.25

Normal values were $2, yes, many of them $3.

Three styles of Black Kidskin.

Two styles of Colored Kidskin.

They are not to be duplicated. Exclusive cheapness. Who will share it?

About 400 pairs of chestnut-brown Kidskin Oxford Shoes, are ready to-day. All have handsome cashmere tops. Just transient visitors here.

AT $1.75

they'll soon be distributed. Regular $3.

Second floor, Tenth street.

BICYCLES

For an important announcement see Evening Papers.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

IMMIGRATION AT ITS LOWEST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The tide of immigration is at the lowest point since the general Government assumed jurisdiction of the subject, in 1882. The number of arrivals from all countries during the last fiscal year was 230,832, a decrease as compared with the previous year of 112,435. The lightest immigration of any previous year was in 1885, when the number from all countries was 279,948. The year of heaviest immigration was the first of the period beginning with 1882, when the arrivals numbered 788,992. During the entire period of Federal supervision 7,432,016 persons have entered the United States.

The arrivals of Russian Jews for the past year numbered 22,750, as against 45,137 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896.

Italy furnished the greatest number of immigrants, 54,414, a decrease of 8,629 from last year. Since 1882 there has been a large and steady decrease in German immigration. In 1882 250,630 persons entered the United States from that country, while in 1896 only 22,533 arrived. Immigration from Austria-Hungary decreased from 55,103 in 1896 to 33,031 in 1897. The decrease from other countries is as follows: England, 19,492 in 1896, to 9,974 in 1897; Sweden, 21,137 to 13,144; Norway, 8,155 to 5,842, and Ireland, 40,202 to 28,421.

THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE

Secretary of the Treasury Issues a Circular Concerning the Removal of Employes.

PROVISIONS FOR DEFENSE

Accused to be Furnished with a Copy of the Charges Against Him—Full and Explicit Reasons Demanded for Removal or Reduction.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the following circular, providing for the enforcement of the provisions of the Executive order of July 27, 1897, as to removals from the classified service:

"The attention of supervising officers and agents of this department is called to so much of Executive order of July 27, 1897, as is amendatory to Civil Service Rule II., and provides as follows:

"'No removal shall be made from any position subject to competitive examination except for just cause and upon written charges filed with the head of the department or other appointing officer, and of which the accused shall have full notice and an opportunity to make defense.'

"In view of the foregoing, whenever any officer, agent, clerk, or employe in the service of this department shall appear to the officer or agent charged with the supervision of his official conduct to be guilty of such dereliction of duty, delinquency or misconduct, or shall prove inefficient to such an extent as to seem to justify the removal of such person from the service, or his reduction in grade, it shall be the duty of such supervising officer to immediately forward to this office written charges and specifications, detailing fully and explicitly the reasons for removal or reduction.

"At the same time a complete copy of the charges and specifications will be furnished to the accused with the information that such defense as is desired to be made in the premises must be submitted to the supervising officer for transmission to this office within three days from the date of receipt of the copy of the written charges.

"Whenever it is impracticable to present a complete copy of the charges to the accused in person it will be sent by registered mail and the receipt carefully preserved.

"In the event that the accused had thus been furnished with a complete copy of the charges and informed of the opportunity to make defense as above set forth will be reported to this office at the same time that the written copy of charges is forwarded to the accused as aforesaid.

"In the event that the accused fails to mail his written defense to the supervising officer within the time above specified, it will be assumed that such person does not desire to embrace the opportunity thus afforded.

"The written defense will be delivered in person when practicable, otherwise it should be forwarded to the supervising officer by registered mail, and, after due examination, immediately transferred to this office, accompanied by a letter of the supervising officer submitting his views in the matter of the defense and making such recommendation as the circumstances and the nature of the defense may seem to warrant.

"When the circumstances are such as to render it evident that the interests of the service will be better subserved by immediately relieving the accused from duty, pending action on the charges, that course will be pursued, in which case the action taken will be promptly reported to this office.

"Supervising officers will furnish each officer, agent, clerk, or employe within their respective jurisdictions with a copy of this circular, and enforce strict compliance with its provisions."

The number of employes in the classified service of the Treasury Department is 11,564.

AMERICAN KILLED IN MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—United States Minister Clayton has reported to the State Department that an American named George G. Kelly was murdered in Durango, Mexico, July 8.

Two other Americans, M. E. Reines and John T. Davidson, are accused of the murder. Reines is held in Durango. Davidson fled and was caught in San Antonio, Texas, where he is held in jail.

GEN. FOSTER'S CHINESE GUEST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Gen. John W. Foster, the special Ambassador conducting the seal fishery negotiations, has returned to Washington from Lake Champlain, where he saw the President in reference to his mission.

Gen. Foster will leave Washington to-morrow for a vacation at his Summer home, on Lake Ontario, near Sackett's Harbor, being accompanied from New York by Chang Yen Hoon, the Chinese special Ambassador to the Queen's jubilee, who will spend a few days with him on the lake.

DUPONT'S SUCCESSFUL RUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Telegrams were received at the Navy Department to-day from Bristol, R. I., announcing that the torpedo boat Dupont, sister to the Porter, succeeded to-day in making a trial run and exceeded her contract speed. Commodore Devereux, President of the trial board, telegraphed that the boat had had a successful run over a sixty-knot course, making an average speed of 28.6 knots per hour. By the terms of the contract the boat was to have made 27½ knots.

Mr. Herreshoff, the builder of the boat, telegraphed that he hoped to deliver the Dupont at the New York Navy Yard in the course of a few days.

PRESIDENT FILLS OFFICES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The President has designated Frank A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to perform the duties of Register and Assistant Register of the Treasury during the absence of the Register and Assistant Register.

The following appointments have been made:

Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury—FELIX A. REEVE of Tennessee.

Second Lieutenants in the Revenue Cutter Service Aug. 4—Benjamin Chiswell, Bernard H. Camden, Harry G. Hamlet, and Frederick C. Billard.

Minister Merry May be Received.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The State Department has so far succeeded in meeting the objections which were made by the Greater Republic of Central America to the newly appointed Minister, W. L. Merry, as to make it probable that he will be received.

TENNIS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Larned and Eaves played to a draw to-day in the only match in which an English expert was pitted against an American. The affair was called on account of darkness, after each had secured a set. In the other matches, "Bob" Wrenn won two straight sets from Collins, the Western champion, and Nisbet showed a bit of his Longwood form by winning two out of three from Mahony.

The contest between Larned and Eaves brought out the prettiest work of the day. As in former contests, Larned played an erratic stroke until a critical stage of the game, when he made phenomenal rallies. Eaves obtained a lead of 5—2 before Larned got fairly started. Then the champion captured five games to the Englishman's one. With the score 7—6 and forty love in Larned's favor, one more point would have scored the set, but Eaves made a brilliant spurt and captured the game. The set finally went to Larned, however, 10—8.

The second set was another display of erratic playing on the part of both players. Eaves at first took the lead 4—0. Then Larned won five straight games, Eaves managed to gather in the next three, winning the set 6—4.

Mahony and Nisbet played their match in long, driving games. It was a fine exhibition of steady, accurate play, but it lacked the brilliancy of the Eaves-Larned match. The first and second sets were played to deuce, but after three all was reached in the deciding set Nisbet ran out. Nisbet, accounted the weakest of the three Englishmen, has now defeated both of his countrymen.

Champion Wrenn found Collins easy prey. Collins parried his strokes very poorly, and besides being inaccurate, hit the ball on the woodwork of his racquet several times. Following is the summary:

Second Round—Nisbet beat Mahony, 6—8, 7—5, 6—3.

Wrenn beat Collins, 6—1, 6—1.

Larned vs. Eaves, 10—8, 5—7, (unfinished.)

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN.

League of American Wheelmen and Amateur Athletic Union Delegates Agree on Articles of Alliance.

Howard E. Raymond of Chicago, representing the League of American Wheelmen, and Harry McMillan of Philadelphia, representing the Amateur Athletic Association, have agreed on articles of alliance by which the close relations existing between the two organizations until within a year will be resumed and even amplified. Something over a year ago the officers of the Amateur Athletic Union decided that the treaty then in force was far less advantageous to them than it was to the league, and the alliance was subsequently terminated.

Open antagonism between the two bodies was feared as the outcome of this action, but cool heads assumed charge of the case and delegates were selected to draw up more equitable articles. Mr. Raymond, who has served as Chairman of the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board, stated that the only points of difference in the old and new articles were certain clauses relative to the treatment of suspended riders and blacklisted tracks. The articles agreed upon by the two delegates will be submitted to the Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union and to the corresponding committee of the league for ratification. Their adoption is expected without further change.

Mott's Bulletin.

Chairman Mott's bulletin for this week deals solely with matters of discipline and routine business. It announces that the suspension of J. J. McIntyre of Kingsland expired Aug. 6, and that suspensions have been removed from F. S. Slater, Rahway, N. J., and Frank H. Hock of Goshen, N. J. At his own request, W. H. Hicks, Jr., a speedy amateur of Brooklyn, has been transferred to the professional class, as has Arthur S. Lee of Cohoes for a similar reason. Pending payment of fines and for thirty days after, G. H. Bell, F. C. Hooper, and E. T. Broderick of New York have been suspended.

Sprocket Club's Meet.

Under the auspices of the Sprocket Club, the one-mile championship of Long Island will be run on Aug. 28. Blanks may be obtained from B. L. Fowler, 5 Main Street, Flushing, L. I. The championship event has been contested sharply in former years by the Long Island fliers, and will be an interesting event on a card which also includes a one-mile novice, mile open, half-mile handicap, and five-mile handicap.

Port Jervis to New Brunswick.

Subscriber.—The distance from Port Jervis to New Brunswick is 99 miles by the following route: Port Jervis to Dingman, Penn., cross ferry to Dingman, N. J., to Tuttle's Corner, to Culver's Gap, past Culver's Pond to Mount Pisgah, to Branchville—26 miles; cross Sussex River to Augusta, to Lafayette, to Ackerson Station, cross Sussex Railroad to Woodruff Gap, cross Western Railroad to Sparta—30.4 miles; to Woodport, to Hurstdown, to Rockshire Valley, to Sussex Street, cross Rockaway River, to Dover, through Blackwell Street to Rockaway, cross Rockaway River to Parsippany, cross Rockaway River to Franklin, to Caldwell—65.5 miles; to Verona, to Montclair, past Glen Ridge Station to Bloomfield, cross Morris Canal to Fourth Avenue, Newark, to Broad Street, to Newark Avenue, to Waverly, to South Broad Street, to Rahway, to Houtenville, to Iselin Station, to Menlo Park Station, to Metuchen, to Stelton Station, to New Brunswick.

Bicycle Tariff Entering Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 11.—The customs regulations in regard to tourists' bicycles entering Canada have been changed so that a duty of 30 per cent. will be collected. If the wheels are not exported within fifteen days the amount will be paid over to the Crown. Where the bicycle is returned across the border the money will be refunded.

CHICAGO WHEELMEN'S CAMP.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.—Camp Harrison of the Associated Cycling Clubs, which will open at Winnetka next Saturday night at 8 o'clock, will be the first and only wheelmen's camp ever held in America.

Similar camps have been held in England, where they have been patronized by thousands. The idea, therefore, is not a novel one, although, so far as Camp Harrison is concerned, many of its features will be entirely new.

Most of the clubs in the Associated Cycling Clubs will have tents at the camp. Between 7,000 and 8,000 passed the location of the camp last Sunday.

THE MAHER-SHARKEY FIGHT.

William Connelly, manager for Peter Maher, and D. J. Lynch, representing "Tom" Sharkey, did not sign the articles for the Maher-Sharkey fight which the Knickerbocker Athletic Club of San Francisco sent yesterday. The articles call for a fight in San Francisco on Oct. 12.

Both managers say this date would make it impossible for the fighters to get into proper condition. The Western club wants the referee to be named two days before the battle, but Maher's representative will not agree to such an arrangement, and wants an Eastern man selected at least two weeks before the fight.

The decision of the referee in the Fitzsimmons-Sharkey fiasco in San Francisco some time ago has caused Maher's manager to take this stand. Substitute articles were drawn up first thing, and they will be submitted to the Knickerbocker Athletic Club for its approval. Unless these two concessions are made, W. A. Brady may yet get the fight for the carnival which he intends to hold in Denver during the Nevada State fair.

CHESS GAMES DEFERRED.

The three games which the New York State Chess Association ordered Steinitz and Lipschutz to play to determine the possession for a year of the Challenge Cup of the association, the contest over which was tied at the Thousand Islands meeting, were subject to the following agreement, which was served on all parties:

"Cup contest, Aug. 7, 1897. Three more games to be played: Staten Island, Aug. 11, Lipschutz, white. Manhattan Chess Club, Aug. 18, Steinitz, white. Staten Island, Aug. 25, Lipschutz, white. All three games to be played.

"If no result, cup to be held by the State Association. H. J. ROGERS, President."

The experts who went to the pleasant country house of the Staten Island Club on Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, yesterday with the expectation of being rewarded by a fine struggle over the chess board, were sadly disappointed, and in the place of chess play were regaled with what seemed like a very unsportsmanlike dispute over the terms of the match, which was finally referred to the Executive Committee of the State Association for settlement.

It would seem that nothing could be more explicit than the written order of the association. The Secretary of the association, A. B. Hodges, however, had inadvertently volunteered a statement about a first win deciding the match, and this was the motive which prevented the games from being played. President C. A. Gilberg, Vice President C. H. Hathaway, and Secretary E. W. Dahl of the Manhattan Chess Club were present yesterday. Mr. Hodges in vain tried to withdraw his unfortunate letter. There was a long discussion between the Manhattan representatives and G. A. Barth, the President of the Staten Island Chess Club, and the whole matter was finally referred to the Executive Committee of the New York State Association for a new setting forth of the terms of the match.

Storm Bound at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 11.—Owing to a severe southeasterly storm, accompanied by heavy rain, which prevailed to-day, the races for boats and launches of the New York Yacht Club have been postponed to some time not yet decided upon. None of the yachts left the harbor to-day, and their future plans will depend entirely upon the weather.

Hood's Pills

Are gaining favor rapidly. Business men and travelers carry them in vest pockets, ladies carry them in purses, housekeepers keep them in medicine closets, friends recommend them to friends. 25c.

EVERY FAVORITE A WINNER

Bookmakers at Brighton Track Dispirited While Followers of Form Were Happy.

DWYER'S LOSSES AT SARATOGA

Reported that His Winnings on Ben Brush Enabled Him to Settle His Obligations in Full—Yesterday's Sport Excellent.

It is only at rare intervals that every favorite on a day's racing programme wins, but such was the case at Brighton Beach yesterday, and when the seventh race was over the bookmakers wended their way from the track with wry faces and depleted bankrolls, while the followers of form were happy because they had more of the bookmakers' money in their pocketbooks than they have carried away for a long time.

The chief topic of conversation at the track was the rumor that Plunger M. F. Dwyer had lost so much money at the Saratoga meeting that he was unable to meet all of his obligations at once. The wiseacres wagged their heads, and with the proverbial "I told you so" on their tongues, claimed that they had predicted such a state of affairs long ago, but Mr. Dwyer was at the track, smiling and cheerful, and his manner seemed to belie the rumor.

One of Mr. Dwyer's close friends said that while the plunger had undeniably lost large sums at Saratoga, his winnings on Ben Brush on Wednesday had enabled him to settle his obligations in full.

Mr. Dwyer did not bet yesterday like a man in financial straits. His commissioners went along the line betting $500 and $1,000 at a crack on Haphazard. He bet on other races, too, and as he has a predeliction for favorites, he must have taken a neat sum out of the ring.

The sport was excellent, even though the winners in most of the events won rather handily, and, moreover, for a wonder, Starter Pettingill's work with the flag was good.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile.

1—Maurice, W. M. Barrick's b. h., by Rayon d'Or-Maurine, 5 years, 110 pounds, 4 to 5 and out ..... (Perkins)
2—Dr. Sheppard, Foster Brothers' b. c., 3, 102, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5 ..... (Barrett)
3—Double Quick, Atkin & Lottridge's ch. c., 4, 101, 8 to 1 ..... (Clawson)

Formal, 108, 10 to 1, (Sherrer;) Campania, 102, 8 to 1, (Bergen,) and Free Lance, 96, 20 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by half a length; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse of $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02⅘.

1—Isabey, C. W. Stanton's ch. c., by Strathmore-Belle of the Highlands, 107 pounds, 3 to 5 and out ..... (Sherrer)
2—Gypceiver, G. B. Morris's b. c., 109½, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 ..... (Doggett)
3—Honeydew, James R. Keene's ch. f., 104, 30 to 1 ..... (Barrett)

St. Ives, 111, 20 to 1, (Penn;) Colonial Dame, 104, 4 to 1, (Clawson;) Storm Queen, 108, 15 to 1, (Porter,) and Carbineer, 107, 30 to 1, (Van Kuren,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $700, of which $.00 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48⅕.

1—Skate, G. W. Innes's b. g., by Minting-Glide, 4 years, 122 pounds, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5 ..... (Sherrer)
2—The Swain, Covington & Kent's b. h., 5, 123, 8 to 5 and 2 to 5 ..... (Van Kuren)
3—Brandywine, O. H. P. Belmont's ch. h., 5, 120, 3 to 1 ..... (Doggett)

Fly Times, 102, 20 to 1, (Hamm,) and Cassette, 112, 10 to 1, (Neumyer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by a length and a half; eight lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Petrel Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:42.

1—Haphazard, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. c., by Leonatus-Nettie Howell, 101 pounds, 7 to 10 and out ..... (Clawson)
2—Nay Nay, C. F. Fox's b. f., 101, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 ..... (Hirsch)
3—Taranto, M. Bergen's b. c., 106, 3 to 2 and 3 to 5 ..... (Bergen)

Passover, 107, 10 to 1, (Sherrer;) Billali, 101, 6 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Eastertide, 106½, 6 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; the same distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Free handicap for two-year-olds. Purse of $500, of which $75 to second and third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02⅘.

1—George Keene, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. c., by Onondaga-Bessie Hinkley, 126 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3 ..... (Sherrer)
2—Prince Auckland, James Corbett's br. c., 104, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 ..... (Barrett)
3—Salabar, Mrs. T. Kiley's b. c., 110, 2 to 1 ..... (Bergen)

Sir Dick, 109, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Blarney Stone, 116, 9 to 2, (Doggett;) Mrs. Reeves, 90, 30 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Laurel Leaf, 90, 20 to 1, (Bennett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $600, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Three-quarters of a mile.

1—Beldemere, G. E. Smith's b. m., by Belvidere-Vintage, 6 years, 113 pounds, 3 to 5 and out ..... (Sloane)
2—Leedsville, David Gideon's b. c., 109, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5 ..... (Doggett)
3—Trillette, J. S. Ferguson's b. f., 4, 113, 15 to 1. .....

Sir Play, 115, 15 to 1, (Sherrer;) Kaiser Ludwig, 109, 15 to 1, (Perkins;) Her Own, 99, 40 to 1, (O'Connor;) Friendship, 106, 50 to 1, (Barrett,) and Bel Demonio, 118, 100 to 1, (Tomlin,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

SEVENTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap for four-year-olds and upward. Purse of $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and three-quarters, over seven flights of hurdles. Time—3:23⅘.

1—Brown Red, M. Kearney's b. h., by Red Iron-Maggie D., 143 pounds, aged. 3 to 5 and out ..... (Mara)
2—Baby Bill, J. King's ch. g., 160, 3 to 1 and out ..... (Anderson)
3—Beaufort, Francis D. Beard's b. g., 4, 140, 3 to 1 ..... (J. King)

Won in a gallop by three lengths; a quarter of a mile between second and third.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

Braw Lad Wins the Grand Union Hotel Stakes Over a Muddy Track.

SARATOGA N. Y., Aug. 11.—A heavy rainfall last night converted the track into almost a quagmire, and this state of affairs was responsible for a light attendance at the races to-day. The programme was a good one, and the sport was exciting.

The muddy track was welcomed by Henry Stull, the horse artist, who owns that uncertain animal Braw Lad, for the horse is partial to a muddy track, and he won the principal event on the card—the Grand Union Hotel Stakes. Rodermond was the favorite, but Braw Lad had a steady support from those who remembered his liking for the mud. The favorite showed the way to the stretch, where Braw Lad and Orion both passed him, Braw Lad drawing away handily in the last few jumps and winning by a neck.

Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Aratoma, 102 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, (Beauchamp,) won easily by a length and a half; Hairpin, 102, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, (Maher,) second; Midian, 104, 11 to 5, (Hewitt,) third. Dinsmore, 102, 8 to 1, (Thorpe,) Sir Gawain, 102, 10 to 1, (Garrigan;) Fannette, 99, 100 to 1, (Hall,) and Tokio, 107, 100 to 1, (Walker,) also ran and finished in the order named. Time—1:05.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth. Patrol, 103 pounds, 3 to 5 and out (Thorpe,) won in a drive by half a length; Kingstone, 96, 9 to 2 and out, (Nutt,) second; Toots, 94, 5 to 2, (Hall,) third. Time—1:53.

THIRD RACE.—The United States Hotel Stakes for three-year-olds. One mile. Braw Lad, 110 pounds, 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, (Martin,) won in a drive by a neck; Orion, 100, 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, (Thorpe,) second; Little Buck, 100, 100 to 1, (Nutt,) third. Rodermond, 110, 6 to 5, (Hewitt,) also ran. Time—1:45⅘.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. J. A. Gray, 120 pounds, 3 to 5 and out, (Taral,) won easily by a length and a half; Lelas Cuckoo, 105½, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Warren,) second; Daigretti, 108, 8 to 1, (Thorpe,) third. Midlight, 104, 4 to 1, (Maher;) Musketeer, 99, 50 to 1, (Nutt;) Clissie B., 113, 30 to 1, (Williams;) F. W. W., 102, 20 to 1, (Beauchamp;) Midlo, 115, 30 to 1, (Walker,) and Purple Jacket, 97, 50 to 1, (Garrigan,) also ran and finished in the order named. Time—1:18¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase; short course of about two miles. Phoebus, 137 pounds, won; Royal Scarlet, 147, second; Sayonara, 140, third. Time—4:14.

To-day's Card at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Seven furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Lakeview Palace	110	Kinni Kinnic	109
Hanlon	110	Mohawk Prince	101
Mazarine	110	Hurl	101
James Monroe	110		

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old. Five furlongs.

La Maronia	112	Restorer	112
Barracan	112	Kilt	112
Blissful	112	Ruby Lips	112
Bardella	112	Kate Hardcastle	112
Naviculine	112		

THIRD RACE.—The G. H. Mumm & Co. Champagne Handicap of $2,000 for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Firearm	124	Central Trust	110
Blueaway	118	Swango	110
Murillo	117	Babieca	96
Harvey	116	Momentum	93
Glorian	116		

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds. One mile and a quarter.

Havoc	124	Sunny Slope	112
Ulysses	118	Banquo II.	109

Entries for Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
The Swain	115	Rifle	115
Mirage	115	Counsellor Howe	115
Belmar	115	Myrtle Harkness	110
The Winner	115		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Michael III.	112	Ortoland	102
Nosey	104	Attainment	99

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

George Ross	123	Mahoney	101
Dye	108	Contractor	101
Trayant	106	Island King	98
Pureproud	101	Squan	98
Anson L.	101	Endeavor	96

FOURTH RACE.—The Vestal Stakes of $1,500 for fillies two years old. Half a mile.

L'Alouette	119	Grey Belle	116
Sagacity	116	Miss Tenny	116
Logistic	116	Daisy Cutter	109
Abundant	116		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile.

Time	108	Rey del Tierra	91
Damien	113	Souffle	106
Tom Cromwell	111	Wolhurst	95
Sun Up	110	Rey del Tierra	91
Volley	108		

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling allowances One mile and upward.

Dorian	111	Myrtle Harkness	106
Marshall	111	Flames	103
W. B.	108		

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile.

Souffle	111	Marsian	98
Tom Cromwell	110	Emotional	96
Dorian	106	Protector	96
Tinge	106	Rey del Tierra	91
Albert S.	106	Savarin	91
Honor	101		

Racing at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 11.—The talent was beaten to-day, as several favorites lost.

Track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Little Land, 107 pounds, (Lendrum,) 11 to 5, won; Shuttlecock, 105, (Clerico,) 11 to 5, second; Momus, 107, (Thornton,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Nannie D., Anna Garth, Simple Jack, Leaseman, and Santa Maria also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Margaret Jane, 107 pounds, (James,) 7 to 10, won; Locust Blossom, 112, (Overton,) 6 to 1, second; Spaldy Y., 103, (Snell,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Lachine, Highland Princess, Louise Bohon, Esther R., and Tafteta Silk also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, mile and seventy yards. Elkin, 100 pounds, (Southard,) 3 to 1, won; Ondague, 109, (J. Gardner,) 7 to 1, second; Paulette, 91, (Gregory,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:46¼. Elsina, Prosecutor, A. B. C., Happy, Lebanjo, and Dago also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. George Cooper, 105 pounds, (Everett,) 7 to 1, won; Was, 105, (Lamley,) 20 to 1, second; Albert L., 108, (J. Hill,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:16¼. Thor, Flop, Eliadad, Moray, Legerdemain, Auriferous, and Monque also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, seven furlongs. Everest, 101 pounds, (Gleason,) 2 to 1, won; Anamosa, 98, (Lendrum,) 50 to 1, second; Master Piece, 103, (J. Gardner,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:28¾. Lyllis, Mitchell, Elgitha, Don Reagan, Plutarch, and Suydam also ran.

MONMOUTH HORSE SHOW.

HOLLYWOOD, N. J., Aug. 11.—Everything is getting in readiness at the grounds of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association, at this place, for to-morrow's opening, which will last the remainder of the week. To-day the track was placed in fine condition, and flags of all nations were flying around the grand stand and on the fences inclosing the grounds.

The meeting promises to be a successful one, if the weather will be favorable. There is a good demand for seats, and many horses are continually arriving who will contest for the blue ribbons. Secretary Casey said to-day that all the boxes were sold for the three days, and but few of the reserved tickets remain unsold.

EVANS BREAKS THE RECORD.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Aug. 11.—In spite of the heavy rains which he encountered last night, Antonio W. Evans of this city succeeded in establishing a new twenty-four-hour bicycle road record. He added sixteen miles to the distance ridden by Edwards of New York last June, and with 356 miles to his credit, finished at 6:11 this morning with eleven minutes to spare, having started at 6:22 yesterday morning. He was paced by tandem teams over the entire distance.

The course was between this city and Elizabeth, a distance of twenty-five miles. On the first lap Evans was caught in a heavy shower at Plainfield and was delayed fifteen minutes. He encountered another storm about 10 o'clock last night. The rain kept up for four hours, and, although it seriously discommoded the rider, he managed to keep ahead of the records. The rain put an end to his hopes of riding 400 miles in the twenty-four hours, and as he was sixteen miles ahead of the record, he dismounted eleven minutes before the time was up. He was in good condition when he finished, and said he felt no ill effects from the long ride.

New Jersey Athletic Sports.

The New Jersey Athletic Club has secured star attractions for its Labor Day Carnival of Sports. The principal race will be the 880-yard run. Thomas Burke, champion of America, will start in this race, his principal opponent to be Herbert Manvel, the schoolboy champion. Bernard J. Wefers will run a special 300-yard race, and meet the pick of the amateur sprinters.

There will be two events for the big men—throwing the 16-pound hammer and throwing the 56-pound weight for height. John Flanagan of the New York Athletic Club, holder of the world's record, has consented to compete in the hammer-throwing contest. Champion James S. Mitchell, Pastime Athletic Club, will compete in the 56-pound weight for height. He is the holder of the record. There will also be open handicap events, Irish football, association football, and baseball. The sports will commence at 12 o'clock.

Ten Eyck May Not Row at Schuylkill.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Unless there is a marked improvement in Ten Eyck's condition, his father will not permit him to start in the Schuylkill regatta. Mr. Ten Eyck says the four days of seasickness on the trip from England and the many receptions and other social functions here have put the young champion a little out of form. He is now a trifle lighter than when he rowed at Henley last month. His hands are also somewhat sore.

For General Debility

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To persons of discriminating taste, a gift, if seasonable, possesses value quite aside from its intrinsic worth.

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ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Lose Two Games to the Baltimores Through Poor Pitching and Fielding.

NEW YORKS BEATEN IN BOSTON

A Few Timely Hits, Rusie's Wildness, and Errors by Clark Allowed the Leaders to Win in the Eighth Inning.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
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Cincinnati	58	30	.659

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CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Very Little Faust—Concerts—Fireworks. Afternoon and Evening.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Boston—2 and 4 P. M.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 12, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE HEADLESS STATE DEPARTMENT.

Undoubtedly the condition of Secretary SHERMAN'S health presents to Mr. McKINLEY an extremely delicate problem; but it is one that will be more difficult rather than less with the passage of time, and one that involves grave responsibility in several directions. This responsibility is the more direct and personal, because Mr. SHERMAN is known to have entered the Cabinet reluctantly, and because it is believed that he was induced to do so only that a seat in the Senate by appointment might be given to Mr. McKINLEY'S most intimate friend and adviser. In these conditions Mr. McKINLEY, having used the portfolio of the State Department for purposes not solely public, is the more strictly bound to see that no harm comes therefrom to the public interests.

The need for some decisive action exists quite apart from any consideration of Mr. SHERMAN'S general fitness for the place, and it arises largely from the development of facts that were reasonably definitely known before the appointment was made. It is in full appreciation of the pathetic nature of the present situation, so far as concerns the veteran leader, that we recognize the urgent necessity of dealing promptly and effectually with that situation. It may truly be said that, for the actual condition of things, the Secretary himself is not at all responsible. But surely the President cannot ignore the gravity of the fact that the Secretary is not responsible for the embarrassments of the moment because, in sad truth, he is generally irresponsible. A man in private life who is free to do what he will, and yet who does not really know what he is doing, is an object of pity to his friends and of solicitude to his family. A man at the head of the Department of State, the immediate director of the foreign policy of the Government, at a time when our relations in several quarters are, to say the least, extremely delicate, who is in such a condition, is obviously a source of a good deal of danger.

Mr. SHERMAN'S most recent mishap very probably will be prevented from doing mischief by his own disavowal, which foreign Governments must accept as conclusive, that it ever took place. But it does not consist with the dignity of the Government of the United States that the respect of other Governments shall be secured by their agreeing to ignore what they know did occur. Nor, moreover, is it safe to assume that the Secretary's impulses will lead him to nothing that cannot be officially denied. His office is one that requires alert and constant discretion, and our Government cannot always be sure of denying with safety evidences of the grossest indiscretion.

The problem, we repeat, is delicate, but it is urgent, and it is not fairly to be met by the employment of an official keeper for the venerable Secretary. The President must find some more adequate solution.

THEY MAY HAVE HIM.

Mr. W. J. BRYAN is going to Mexico to study the silver question in a country where silver is the standard money and a full legal tender. Mr. BRYAN is said to be studying the Spanish language, hoping to be able to make a speech to the Mexicans on the subject of silver.

If Mr. BRYAN were possessed of an open and candid mind he would come back from Mexico a rampant gold man. He will discover in one day's investigation in that free-silver country that he taught false doctrine in all his 600 speeches in the campaign of 1896 and misled hundreds of thousands of ignorant wage-earners as to the effect of the free coinage of silver upon their condition.

Two Chicago workingmen—P. J. MAAS and PATRICK ENRIGHT—were sent to Mexico last September by the trades unions to look into the condition of labor. They had been told by Mr. BRYAN that they were getting two-dollar dollars in their envelopes. The appreciation of gold had sent the value of our dollar up and prices of labor and commodities down. Free coinage would cut the dollar in two and raise their wages. They determined to study the facts in silver-standard Mexico.

These two workingmen reported that the Mexican laborers lived in squalor and wretchedness. Wages had fallen and the prices of the common necessities of life had risen. Women and children received from 18 to 25 cents per day. Carpenters, painters, and stonecutters got from 75 cents to $1.25 per day; bricklayers, masons, plasterers, and teamsters much less. The average pay of day laborers was 37½ cents. On their scant earnings Mexican workingmen "lived more like cattle than like human beings."

If Mr. BRYAN keeps his eyes open and his mind free from bias, he will find convincing evidence that free silver does not make a happy people.

We doubt whether the Boy Orator of the Platte can tell the Mexicans anything about silver that they do not know already. But even the soundest economic truths administered to them in their own language, spoken with a strong Nebraska accent, might be received with dissent and vegetable projectiles. It is, however, perfectly characteristic of Mr. BRYAN that he should wish to enlarge the field for the exercise of his greatest talent by learning a foreign language. The process can be continued so long as languages hold out. When he has talked one nation to death he has but to cross a frontier to find fresh victims.

The Spaniards carry politeness to extremes. Their language has expressions of courtesy that seem to us absurd. Tell a Spaniard that he has a beautiful country house, and he replies, "It is yours," which means simply, "I am glad you like it." Dearly beloved Mexicans, we will not be outdone in politeness. If, after you have seen BRYAN, you conclude that you like him, es de usted.

We mean it, too.

BUYERS.

One effect of the sensible and energetic policy of the Merchants' Association which, perhaps, had not been fully foreseen is that the merchants of New York are both learning and teaching some things about the trade of the country, and of particular sections, that formerly were not known or known rather vaguely.

Every outside member of the association who comes to the city to study the advantages offered to him and to compare them with those of other centres of trade is necessarily a specially qualified reporter as to certain facts, as he is, also, necessarily an interested and specially intelligent investigator as to certain facts here. The intercourse of the outside members with the city members of the association is, therefore, quite apart from what business may actually be done, a process of mutual education. That "knowledge is power" is a maxim old enough to be more respectable, but while knowledge does not always confer power the prosperous trader is impossible without it, and the more more varied and more accurate knowledge he can get the better use he can make of whatever advantages he may possess. The "swapping" of information brought about by the policy of the association will prove one of the most fruitful branches of trade promoted.

The immediate and more concrete benefits of the policy are already reported as quite up to the expectations of the association. It is a happy coincidence, if nothing more, that the completion of the merchants' plan has fallen in with the first strong wave of reviving prosperity. It will be found to strengthen that revival, because it brings home to "the business and bosoms" of New York men the facts on which prosperity is based. The out-of-town visitors tell much the same story of current debts paid, mortgages lightened or lifted, and money gathering in the pockets of the farmers of the country from the advantageous sale at good prices of good crops. When the East understands this state of things so fully as to act upon it the response will be prompt and strong.

BRONX PARK AND THE BOTANICAL GARDEN.

It is very much to be hoped that the adoption by the Park Commissioners of the modified designs for the Botanical Garden in Bronx Park will not be accepted as a finality. In form, of course, the decision was final, but there is altogether too much at stake to allow a formality to prevail.

What is at stake is nothing less than the welfare of a park, of which the public usefulness will increase with time, and which will be far more important to the next than to the present generation, and even more important to the next generation after that. Any mistake that is made now will be reparable hereafter only with far greater trouble and expense than it can now be repaired withal. Indeed, a radical mistake once allowed to be put into execution will be almost irreparable. A bad beginning of the Botanical Garden will thus be a public calamity. And the public has no assurance that the beginning sanctioned by the Park Commissioners will not be bad. On the contrary, the weight of evidence is that it will be.

Let us once more recapitulate the history of the transaction. A number of citizens of wealth and standing and public spirit associated themselves to endow the city with a botanical garden, such as is possessed by several European cities, but by no American city, although there are American cities that are much better provided in this respect than New York. It was a most worthy object, for which the promoters of it deserve the public gratitude. They secured an allotment of space for the garden in a public park, with the proviso that their plans for the garden should be approved by the Park Commissioners. The object for this proviso, obviously, was to make sure that the buildings for the garden should interfere as little as possible with the beauty and consequently with the public usefulness of the park, of which the Park Commissioners were the custodians. The Trustees of the Botanical Garden employed in the design of their buildings experts of various kinds, but no acknowledged expert in this particular of the relations of the garden to the park. One of the Commissioners, who observed this omission, proposed to take counsel of acknowledged experts in park making, and his proposition was accepted. From the experts whose advice was thus invoked the Commissioners received a most instructive exposition of the questions involved, leading to the conclusion that the adaptation of the garden to the park had not been sufficiently considered by the Trustees. This report was referred to the Trustees, and in answer to it they submitted modified plans which they considered would meet the objections of the experts in park making. Plainly the thing for the Commissioners to do then was to refer the modified plans to the experts, who were the only persons who could say with authority whether their objections had or had not been met. Instead of taking this course, the Commissioners, with one dissenting voice, adopted the plans.

So we now have the assurance of the Trustees and the Commissioners that the garden, as proposed, will not unnecessarily injure the park. But this assurance is confessedly not sufficient. Why did the Commissioners seek in the first instance the advice of experts, or why did they not in the second instance recur to it? There have been some signs that some at least of the majority of the Trustees regret their hasty and inconsiderate action and would be glad of a decent pretext upon which to reopen the question. They might of their own motion reconsider their action, or the propriety of reconsidering it might be suggested to them by the Mayor. It would be a lamentable thing if there were no way of correcting what there is much reason for believing to have been a disastrous mistake.

TREES IN LONG ACRE.

The instant hearty response made to the suggestion that a foliage park be created in the asphalt waste of Long Acre is a good augury for the comfort and happiness of the people of this city. It shows that both public officers and private citizens give hospitable welcome to any proper and sensible project for beautifying the streets and open spaces.

The Mayor, Commissioner STILES, Superintendent PARSONS, Deputy Commissioner WILDS of the Public Works Department, and, with complete unanimity, the residents and property owners near Long Acre warmly approve the plan for relieving the heat and glare and monotony and ugliness of Long Acre by planting trees and establishing little parks. It would be a blessing for the neighborhood and for everybody who traverses the square.

The entire open space from Forty-third to Forty-seventh Street might be encircled with a rim of trees set out at the curb. Two small park inclosures like that at Bowling Green, possibly with fountains, could then be created in the triangles at each end. Superintendent PARSONS made some good suggestions in our columns yesterday. He advised the setting out of elms for the future, but between them some Carolina poplars or other quick-growing trees which would afford shade and beautify the square with their foliage in a few years. When the elms had attained a good growth the intervening trees could be cut down.

The Department of Public Works has control of Long Acre, as it is the usual rule that when an open space or square is once paved over it passes out of the care of the Park Department into that of Public Works. No doubt the Tree Planting Association would gladly and generously co-operate with the Department of Public Works in preparing for this work of adornment and utility. The trees ought to be planted next Spring.

A VERY BAD CASE.

There is no question that the world is very well rid of the man MORRIS, who does not seem ever to have made any better use of his brains than when he blew them out on Tuesday. The newspapers have contained of late some particularly bitter doses for those who desired to think well of their kind. There was the case of the masseur and the midwife and the barber, which was especially revolting for the stolid indifference it indicated to human butchery. There were not wanting those who detected something especially German in this brutal apathy, since all the parties concerned were of German birth or origin. But after that came the news of three natives of New England who shot a farmer and his sister, and jeered her, as she lay in torture, about the condition of her dying brother. That put an end to the drawing of national morals about the manners and customs of murderers.

There is thus no point to be made upon the nationality of MORRIS, who happened to be of English birth. That is, his widow says so, though it seems that she has misstated her own parentage. At any rate, her late husband was one of the most contemptible of mankind. It was doubtless a happy release for her when he was sent to prison for forgery, and an unhappy release for both of them when he was let go. In the interval she had contrived to gain a livelihood by keeping a boarding house, and seemed to have attained peace and a respectable status after a very eventful past. She had applied in vain for the pardon of her amiable consort, who was much incensed with her for the failure of her efforts. A memorandum which was found upon him contained what the police would call her "pedigree," being a concise statement of her relations with other men. It does not appear whether he had compiled this memorandum with a view to a suit for divorce or to refresh his memory withal in the course of connubial discussions. In either case, it was highly characteristic. It was equally characteristic that he should have taken advantage of the position which she had attained without any aid of his, and indeed in spite of him, to live upon her after his release from prison without any exertion on his own part as long as she suffered him. When this manly purpose was baffled by her determination, he obtained from her by false pretenses money enough to buy the pistol with which he meant to take her life and with which it is not in the least to be regretted that he succeeded in taking his own.

Human nature does not often descend to a baseness so abject and unrelieved as this case shows. Incidentally it may be observed that he does not do credit to the educational and reformatory work of our prison system. A course of nearly five years resulted in his case in a complete failure. For it is quite out of the question that he could have gone in a baser wretch than he promptly showed himself to be when he came out.

The sharp criticism of Gov. BLACK before the Association for the Advancement of Science by WILLIAM H. HALE, Ph. D., of Brooklyn, will probably confirm the Governor in his well-known animosity to the scholar in politics. The criticism was clearly scientific, since it was a logical generalization from known facts in accordance with established laws. The relation of the competitive test to efficient, honest, and economical public service is familiar; it has been established by experience quite adequate to the purpose, and the result has been so satisfactory that a requirement of the test was embodied in the State Constitution. When the Governor of the State deliberately undertook to secure legislation to make possible the evasion of that requirement he exposed himself to inferences that are as inevitable as they are, to him, discreditable. The discussion of these facts and inferences is as appropriate to "social and economic science" as is the discussion of any notorious political nuisance with which public opinion alone can deal.

The response of Dean WAYLAND of Yale, a member of the corporation of Brown University, of the manifesto of the younger members of the Faculty of that institution, is forcible and pertinent. The members of the Faculty who presumably do not sympathize with the protest which they have failed to sign might very well, in the interest of the institution, mark their dissent more emphatically. The suggestion that there was anything of persecution in the admonition of the Trustees to the President is very unworthy. The Trustees begged the President not to talk in public what they and the overwhelming majority of educated Americans regarded as pestilent nonsense. The President concluded that the sacrifice of the Presidency of Brown would be less important than the sacrifice of his right to call for the free and unlimited coinage of forty-three-cent dollars. That is his affair, but the younger professors seem to have taken the ground that if any professor is muzzled about any subject a blow is struck at "freedom of thought." This is nonsense. As Dean WAYLAND says, if the chief qualification for a President is "freedom," why not INGERSOLL or ALTGELD?

There is evidently need in this country of much more extensive instruction in the rudiments of civilization. According to BURKE, the very first principle of civilization is that a man shall not be Judge in his own case. A West Virginian, whose wife had run away with another man, erected himself into a Judge of the case, sentenced the other man to death, and endeavored to execute the sentence. He seriously injured the man, but did not kill him. Thereupon a Judge sentenced him to imprisonment for twenty-four hours and a fine of $500, and immediately afterward poured contempt upon his own court by signing or "concurring in" a petition for the remission of the fine. The Governor of West Virginia has remitted the fine, taking the occasion of doing so to observe that the man fined "ought to have killed" the other man, and that the other man "ought to be apprehended and imprisoned for life." The suggested punishments are, of course, without the least warrant in either case in the laws of West Virginia, which this Governor is sworn to execute. Upon the whole, this action of a Judge and a Governor is even more discouraging as a symptom of American civilization than the declaration of an editor in favor of killing without trial all negroes accused of assaulting white women or the declaration of a Judge that his was "a white man's court," in which justice for blacks was not to be expected.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Curious, how bright the prospects are on weekdays for the reformation of Coney Island, and how little change is observable on Sundays. The authorities make admirable plans, but seem to be a bit lax about executing them. And, really, intention and performance are not quite the same thing. The trouble with Coney Island is that it has a bad name, and as a good one is not the product of a week's or a month's growth, the danger of driving away wicked patrons when no virtuous ones are in sight except through a strong telescope is one not to be contemplated with composure by the local purveyors of amusement.

—By a desperate effort the London papers have managed to preserve perfect seriousness in their treatment of the suit for libel and trespass recently brought by the owner of NELSON'S old ship, the Foudroyant, against the patent-medicine manufacturer who had caused to be painted on the side of the vessel and in huge letters the statement that "England expects every man to do his duty and take ——'s pills." The journalistic gravity is due, doubtless, to fear, on the one hand, of offending a lavish advertiser, and on the other of enraging the British public, which thinks it adores NELSON and would resent any levity in regard to the Foudroyant. Trial of the case developed many humorous features, however, and there would seem to be no harm in mentioning them on this side of the water. It seems that when the ship was driven ashore at Blackpool, a man whose trade it is to desecrate scenery, or anything else that comes handy, with laudations of this particular remedy, considered that he had before him the chance of a lifetime, so he telegraphed to his employer that the vessel was lying conveniently near a much-frequented pier, and closed his dispatch with the pathetic words, "What am I to do?" The pill man's reply was: "Do the best you can at a reasonable price," followed by the cheerful phrase that made the trouble as showing his idea of what that "best" should be. The agent, being, apparently, a simple-minded creature, took no note of the instructions to negotiate with the owner of the relic, but went before daylight and performed his unholy work with less regard for the feelings of the owner than he would have shown if the medium of his art had been a barn or a wayside boulder. The result was a suit for £1,000, the plaintiff claiming that he had been libeled, since folks would think him "a person of little decency and no good taste," and that he had been financially damaged because the ship was now regarded with ridicule and contempt, and no longer attracted paying visitors. The pillmaker held as seems to have been a fact, that his agent acted wholly without authority, but a verdict for £50 was rendered against him all the same, and the too-enterprising artist was fined 40s. And now the Britishers say that "an attempt to copy American advertising methods" has been properly punished!

—Though the present complaints about the condition of the sewers and gas pipes under Madison Avenue seem to come from the residents of that thoroughfare, we suspect that they were prompted, somehow, by inhabitants in other streets, moved to jealous rage by the fact that Madison Avenue hasn't been dug up this Summer like the rest of the city, and is therefore outrageously and unjustly fortunate. This same jealousy, doubtless, will prevent making one good job of the needed repairs, and by causing each conduit to be renewed separately, will render possible the keeping of the avenue for years to come in a state of upheaval, relieved by periods of rest as short as possible. Everybody knows that each city street should have one subway big enough for all purposes, and why such subways are not made is a mystery beyond any chance of solution.

—According to The Mexican Financier, the recent fall in the value of silver has caused inconvenience rather than distress in the Southern republic. Even the inconvenience, it says, is due to uncertainty as to the future of the white metal more than to lowness of price. If it were only known that silver would remain with some degree of steadiness at its present value, Mexico would soon adjust herself to the new conditions, just as she has done to proportionally greater depreciations in the past, and the development of her resources would continue practically without interruption. It is the railways, this authority says, that feel most severely the weakness of the currency forming a large part of their receipts, for the increase of earnings that has resulted from careful and intelligent management will be swallowed up by the higher cost of meeting fixed charges in gold. This difficulty is felt to a greater or less degree by all the other corporations organized abroad on a gold basis. The Government, as matters stand now, will be a sufferer to the extent of about $1,350,000 per annum. "But this would mean little," declares The Financier, "were it not for the danger, hard to measure with accuracy, of the curtailment of the most important branch of the revenue—import duties—consequent on the inevitable shrinkage in the purchase of foreign goods. But it must be remembered, on the one hand, that precisely the same fear was entertained on the occasion of the previous decline of silver in 1893 and 1894, and though it is true that importations were severely checked for a time, they slowly recovered to their former volume, and, on the other hand, that the loss of revenue from this cause will be to some extent compensated by an increase in the yield of the stamp tax and some other forms of internal receipts." The laboring class in Mexico, using almost exclusively articles of home production, has suffered little from the depreciation of silver.

PERSONAL.

—Cuban rejoicing—or is it lamentation?—over the prospect that Gen. WEYLER will soon be removed to another sphere of inactivity is, of course, somewhat restrained by the necessity of showing a seemly regret for the assassination that has made a change of commander almost inevitable. There is no objection, however, to a free expression of the comfort found by Cubans in the fact that only CAMPOS and POLAVIEJA are mentioned as possible successors for WEYLER. One of them has already failed to pacify the island and the other has been equally unfortunate in the Philippines.

—Mr. D. R. ANTHONY, editor of The Leavenworth (Kan.) Times, has been moved to publish in that paper a signed article protesting against the wickedness that recently led the Eastern journals to print stories about the destruction of the Kansas corn crop by hot winds. These reports, he declares, were without foundation in fact, and are explicable only by the existence here of a conscienceless desire to elevate the price of grain. Joined to this desire, Mr. ANTHONY apparently thinks that there is in this part of the country a mysterious hatred or jealousy—he doesn't say which—of his State, for he says harsh things about "the whiners of the East who are always so ready to disparage Kansas." Isn't this rather unreasonable? There may, indeed, be a few, a very few, papers in the East that would knowingly publish a false crop report for the sake of influencing the market, but he must indeed be credulous who believes that there is anywhere an inclination to injure Kansas or any other Western State. Can any Kansas correspondent show instructions or hints to send to reputable or influential papers in the East false reports about droughts, or grasshoppers, or Populists, or anything else that injures crops, repels immigration, and decreases the value of real estate? Till some such exhibit can be made it would seem to be judicious for Mr. ANTHONY to direct his indignation against untrustworthy Kansas reporters, if such there are, and to write no more about willful disparagement of his State by papers whose only possible object and eager desire are to tell the exact truth.

—Secretary BLISS is probably wasting time and paper in warning people of the dangers they will encounter on the way to the Klondike. To be really effective, his advice should have emphasized the impossibility of conducting mining operations there in the Winter months. It is not unreasonable to take some risk of death by cold and hunger for the sake of getting gold in large quantities. Men do as much every day for very moderate wages, and are praised, not blamed, for it, but few would be rash enough to peril their lives for the sake of reaching a place where nothing can be done for a long time, and where those who arrive late next Summer will have a far better chance to succeed than those who attempt the journey now.

—There is considerable gossip at Rome because the much-coveted office of commander of the Papal Guard seems to have become practically a hereditary position. It has remained in one family since the end of the last century, and the Pope has just nominated as coadjutor and future successor of Prince EMILIO ALTIERI, the present commander, his son, Don PAOLO, Prince DI VIANO. The ALTIERIS are descended from ALBERTO ALBERTONI, a patrician who flourished in the year 1000, and one of his descendants took the name of Altieri in 1670 when he married a niece of the EMILIO ALTIERI who became Pope CLEMENT X. Formerly the Papal Guard, or Noble Guard, as it is officially called, had two commandants, one from the Altieri and the other from the Barberini family, the latter, perhaps best known to foreigners by their magnificent palace in Via Quattro Fontane, built by URBANE VIII. in the seventeenth century, from stones taken from the Coliseum, a fact that gave rise to the saying, "Quad non facerunt barberi, facerunt Barberini." The two commandants were equal in all respects, but in ceremonials he took precedence whose appointment was the more ancient. Several years ago, when Don CARLO BARBERINI, Duke of CASTELVECCHIO, died, the male line of this noble house became extinct, and no one was appointed in his stead. The ALTIERIS are proud of the fact that the command of the Noble Guard remains in their family, as they thereby take rank with the only five houses which hold hereditary positions at the Papal Court. These are: Two Princes Assistant to the Papal Throne, namely, the heads of the Orsini and Colonna families, deadly rivals in the Middle Ages; a Master of the Sacred Hospice, the head of the RUSPOLI; a Standard Bearer of Holy Church, the head of the PATRIZI-MONTORO, and a Marshal of the Conclave, the head of the CHIGI.

CURRENT NOTES.

The City of Troy is arousing itself to activity in preparation for the annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac on the 20th and 21st inst., which is to be made especially memorable by the presence of their fellow-veteran soldier, the President.

* * *

Senator James Z. George of Mississippi, who is reported to have failed much in strength and health since the death of his wife, on July 29, has been removed by his family and friends from his home in Cotesworth, Miss., to Mississippi City, where it is hoped he will be benefited by the complete change in his surroundings.

* * *

There are still on the pension roll the names of seven widows and nine daughters of soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary War. The widows receive $12 a month each under a general act; the daughters a sum stipulated by an individual act passed by Congress for each one.

* * *

The Associated Alumni of the Boys' High School of Philadelphia are to place a tablet in the new Central High School Building inscribed with the names of the high-school graduates who fell in the defense of the Union in the war of the rebellion. The whole number will be nearly or quite 500, and prominent among the names will be that of Lieut. John F. Greble, United States Army, who was killed at the battle of Big Bethel, Va., June 10, 1861. His portrait in oil hangs in Independence Hall, a present to the city from his family.

* * *

Maine has a statute which requires residents who marry out of the State to file on their return a certificate with the Clerk of the town in which they live. The law has been neglected of late, and its sudden enforcement is embarrassing to the culprits.

* * *

Senator Frye of Maine has thought it worth while to write to a Boston newspaper to contradict its assertion that he voted in caucus for a duty on hides. "I did not so vote in caucus," he writes; "on the contrary I joined Senator Lodge in a vigorous fight against the proposition, and with him voted against it. We were beaten by nearly a two-thirds vote. In the Senate, under the instructions of this caucus, my vote was cast for the duty, as was that of every other Republican; and surely in this, under the circumstances, no defense is necessary."

* * *

Jerome H. Raymond, who twenty years ago was a newsboy in the streets of Chicago, is now, at the age of twenty-nine, President of the West Virginia University, at Morgantown. He left newspaper selling to become an office boy for George M. Pullman. He is believed to be the youngest college President in the United States.

* * *

The Hon. Joseph B. Walker of Concord has been a Trustee of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane for fifty years. His colleagues have given him a silver loving cup to mark the completion of the half century.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Hunger Versus Science.

From The Rochester Democrat.

There may be a very good reason why Andree's pigeons have not returned. Pigeons are edible.

The Federal Constitution.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

Judge Walter Clark of North Carolina has about convinced himself that the Constitution is unconstitutional.

Who Shoot Niagara Rapids?

From The New Orleans Picayune.

A great many people are going to Niagara to "shoot the rapids." Others stay here to "shoot the chutes," and have just as good a time and waste less money.

To Stop Lynching.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

As the best way of stopping lynching, the Southern papers are now advocating such changes in the criminal law as will make the punishment of crime more certain and more speedy. It is all right to denounce lynchers, but they have been denounced for years without effect, and it is now apparent that the only way to put a stop to their crimes is to decrease their temptations to commit them.

New Outlook for Dividends.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer.

There will be rare sport in building that Alaska railroad. Every shovel full of excavated dirt may be worth enough to pay the day's expenses. But where will the ballast come from?

Newport News.

From The Chicago Record.

Reports from Rhode Island indicate that the naval squadron which recently moved upon Newport News has captured the society set in that region in a single, magnificently conducted action.

A Good Sign.

From The St. Louis Republic.

The most unmistakable sign of returning prosperity which has thus far manifested itself was developed at a Populist convention in Kentucky, which was attended by fewer delegates than there are offices to be filled.

The Farmer.

From The New England Farmer, (Boston.)

The men in the country look with clear eyes upon the great problems of the age. They develop them by a sort of common sense intuition and spot a fallacy as quick as lightning though they are not learned in political economy as such. The sturdy New England farmers are full of common sense and the hope of the future of the Nation.

BAGS MAY CARRY GERMS.

Protest Against a New Order from the Street Cleaning Bureau.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to call your attention to a red card, or circular, from the Street Cleaning Department left at my house to-day.

I object to the use of the bags mentioned therein. Will it not be a sure means of conveying the germs of such diseases as scarlet fever, diphtheria, tuberculosis, &c.?

I have always kept waste paper in a barrel indoors, and when the barrel was full have called the man in charge of the paper cart to take the paper away. A covered cart or wagon should be used, not the canvas cover now in use, but something of wood or other material, which would insure neat and dry carting.

I am vastly in favor of clean streets. Still, I think our homes should be protected from the invasion of promiscuous germ-bearing bags.

A CONSTANT READER OF TWENTY YEARS AT HOME AND ABROAD.
New York, Aug. 11, 1897.

NUGGETS.

The End of It

If silver continues to go down in Mexico it is only a question of time before it strikes Yucatan.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Improvement Noticed.

A notable bicycle fact is that, while more than ever are interested in riding the wheel, fewer are bent on it.—Philadelphia Times.

The Lamp of Experience.

We have not read Prof. Corbett's thesis on what to do in a fight, but it probably tells the reader to do as Fitzsimmons did.—Chicago News.

In Man's Place.

He—Do you believe in woman taking man's place?

She—Yes; in a crowded street car.—Philadelphia Record.

Slight Relief.

She—I just married you to spite George Billings.

He—Oh, then, it wasn't just to spite me!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Way of the World.

An official, who is of no earthly use, feels gratified when the reporters, noting his leave of absence, can run in the words "away on a well-earned vacation."—New Orleans Picayune.

He Knew the Spot.

Mr. Forundred (proudly)—Note this magnificent business block. I own every foot of the ground on which it stands.

Old Gent—Ah, yes; I remember this locality very well. It was here your grandfather had his junk shop.—New York Weekly.

Couldn't Understand It.

"No," said the plundered capitalist, "I can't see what temptation my secretary had to become an embezzler. He only worked sixteen hours a day. I gave him the run of all my correspondence and investments; he handled $200,000 cash every year, and I paid him $7 a week. No, what induced him to go wrong I cannot see."—Boston Transcript.

Embarrassing.

"I suppose," said the police official's friend, "that your new position presents some difficulty."

"Yes," replied the man who was suddenly promoted in a shake-up.

"What is the hardest thing about it?"

"Well, just at present, what gives me most trouble is learning not to salute a man who is no longer my superior officer."—Washington Star.

AN UNDERSTUDY.

Ellen Thornycroft Fowler in Boston Transcript.

The devil's hoofs were muddy—
With sleep his eyes were dim;
He sought an understudy
To play his part for him,
In willing service no man
Whilst he took rest and washed and dressed
Within his palace grim.

"Although I am expected
To need a breathing space
No duty is neglected
Till some one fills my place,
And works," quoth he, "such ill for me
That evil grows apace."

There was a pious woman
Who dwelt beneath the sun;
In willing service no man
Did more than she had done;
She strove to preach, to train and teach,
And counsel every one.

She clothed the poor and needy
In suitable attire;
She nursed the sick and seedy
And raised them from the mire;
No godly work she seemed to shirk
No pleasure to desire.

Yet lightened she her labors
(So called) of Christian love,
By stories of her neighbors
Too subtle to disprove.
She roared as sweet, this dame discreet
As any sucking dove.

She cheered each dry committee
With tales of absent folk,
And let nor truth nor pity
Impair her little joke,
Till loves were soiled and lives were spoiled
By every word she spoke.

With talk her tasks beguiling,
She blackened people's names,
Nor dreamed that such reviling
Annulled her saintly claims
And turned to naught the good she
wrought—
(According to St. James.

The devil saw the matron
And merrily cried he:
"I'm proud to be the patron
Of gossips such as she!
Whilst I lie still she'll work my will
And be my deputy."

KAISER STARTS FOR HOME

Escorted to Cronstadt by the Czar and Czarina Where He Boards His Yacht.

LUNCH WITH PRINCE HENRY

The Koenig Wilhelm Fires a Farewell Salute—Toasts Proposed by the Czar and Kaiser at a State Banquet.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—At 11 this morning their Imperial Majesties of Russia and Germany started on board the Russian imperial yacht Alexander for Cronstadt Roads, where Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria were to re-embark upon the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

The weather was magnificent, and as the Alexander left the landing stage salutes were fired, the troops saluted, the bands played the German national anthem, and the vast crowds lining the shores cheered continuously. The German Emperor and Empress bowed repeatedly in acknowledgment of the salutes. Prince Hohenlohe was not with them, as he had arranged to start by rail for Berlin at noon.

The Alexander reached Cronstadt at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The quays were densely crowded. Their German and Russian Majesties immediately went on board the German ironclad Koenig Wilhelm, where they lunched with Prince Henry of Prussia.

The German squadron remained in the roads until after 4 o'clock, when the signal was given to get under way. The German gunners thundered a salute, to which the Cronstadt forts replied. As the squadron slowly steamed out, the crews manned ships and cheered thrice as they passed the Koenig Wilhelm, while the Russian anthem was played. When all had passed, the Hohenzollern came up, and then their Russian and German Majesties made farewell to Prince Henry and went on board the German imperial yacht.

Another ten minutes elapsed, after which their Russian Majesties bade their guests a most cordial farewell and returned to the Alexander, their German Majesties accompanying them to the bottom of the ladder.

The Koenig Wilhelm, hitherto silent, now fired a farewell salute. For some time their German Majesties stood on the deck of the Hohenzollern and their Russian Majesties on the deck of the Alexander, saluting one another and waving hands to one another. It was nearly 6 o'clock when the Alexander steamed in the direction of the New Peterhof Palace and the Hohenzollern departed with her escort.

At the State banquet yesterday evening Emperor William of Germany wore the uniform of a Russian Admiral and the Czar was dressed in the uniform of an Admiral in the German Navy. Sixty German naval officers and thirty officers of the Russian Navy were invited to the banquet. The Czar, speaking in German, proposed the following toast:

"I am highly pleased to see as my guests officers of the German Navy, to which I myself have the honor of belonging, and I empty my glass to their health and to the prosperity of the fine German fleet."

Emperor William replied:

"In the name of my fleet I beg to thank your Majesty from the bottom of my heart, and I drink to the prosperity of your Majesty's fine and glorious fleet, in which I now have the honor to be an Admiral."

Emperor William has appointed the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch to the Honorary Colonelcy of the Magdeburg Hussars.

SULTAN'S ENVOY TO INDIA.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Calcutta says one of the native newspapers announces that the Sultan of Turkey is sending a special envoy, with a firman, inviting the faithful in India to render financial and physical assistance and co-operation for the glory of the Prophet.

The Calcutta Englishman interprets this as a mission to stir up disaffection, and suggests that the Indian Government should ship the envoy back to Turkey.

KING OF BENIN SURRENDERS.

LAGOS, West Coast of Africa, Aug. 11.—Dunami, King of Benin, who has been wandering in the bush since the destruction of Benin City by the British punitive expedition last February, has surrendered to the British authorities.

Early last January news reached Brass, on the Niger coast, of a massacre by the natives of Benin of a British expedition under command of Acting Consul Phillips. The expedition was unarmed, a fact that has never been satisfactorily explained. All went well until the expedition was within a few miles of Benin City, when it was ambushed, and all the Europeans, except Capt. Boisragon and Mr. Locke, who escaped in the bush, and Mr. Campbell, who was captured, were massacred, together with nearly all the Kroomen and carriers. No trace was ever found of Mr. Campbell, but he believed that he was killed by his captors shortly after he was made prisoner.

Dunami whose rule was the incarnation of savagery, was regarded by many of his subjects as a species of divinity, and at certain seasons of the year was worshipped with human sacrifices.

EDUCATION OF DEAF MUTES.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, President of the College for Deaf Mutes, at Washington, D. C., has been in London for two weeks past at the invitation of the British Deaf and Dumb Association to attend the biennial congress in progress in St. Saviour's Church. One of the objects of the congress is to inaugurate a movement to provide for the education of the deaf mutes of England by the establishment of a college modeled after the one which has been maintained for thirty years by the United States Government, of which Dr. Gallaudet was the founder. Speaking on the topic Dr. Gallaudet said:

"I have met large numbers of educated deaf mutes everywhere, and have their opinions as to the relative value of the methods under which they have been educated. The most pointed testimony that has come to me is from the deaf of Germany, where the oral method has prevailed exclusively since the days of its founder, Heinecke, who established the first school at Leipsic 150 years ago. The educated deaf mutes of Germany are to-day earnestly in favor of the adoption of a combined system such as is known in America, which includes the use of signs and the manual alphabet; and they declare that the value of speech to the deaf has been greatly overrated."

Doctors Visit Hungarian Springs.

BUDA-PESTH, Aug. 11.—The springs here to-day were visited by a party returning from the Greco-Turkish war, and now going as American delegates to the Medical Congress to be held in Moscow. Prof. Senn of Chicago, Dr. Daniel H. Brower of Chicago, Dr. Lucy Waite of Chicago, F. M. Lloyd of New York, Prof. G. H. Fowler of Brooklyn, W. H. Forwood of Washington, W. F. Southard, editor of the Pacific Medical Journal, and the United States Consul at Buda-Pesth, Frank Dyer Chester, made a close inspection of the establishment and gave expression of their satisfaction regarding the plant, and the process of drawing and bottling the Hunyadi Janos water.

Kosciusko's Heart Buried.

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 11.—The heart of Kosciusko, the Polish patriot, was interred to-day in the special mausoleum of Castle Rappenwyl, on Lake Zurich. The ceremony was preceded by a requiem mass which was attended by 150 Polish patriots.

Cotton Factories for China.

HONGKONG, Aug. 11.—Owing to the fall in silver and the general depression in the import trade, a prominent firm is establishing cotton factories extensively in South China.

Russian Bark Burns at Sea.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Russian bark Julia, Capt. Eklund, from Leith June 3 for Montevideo, has been burned at sea. The crew have arrived at Victoria, Brazil. The Julia registered 1,076 tons.

M. Faure Returns to Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—President Faure has returned to the Elysée from his Summer villa at Havre.

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

Bishop Whipple of Minnesota Reviews Its Work—Position of the American Church.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Right Henry B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, who has been in attendance upon the Lambeth Conference, has written the following views of the conference:

"The conference manifested a decided unanimity of feeling on all questions connected with work for missions and the social problems which at this time have so much interest for all thoughtful men. One of the most remarkable speeches of the conference was made by the Bishop of Washington, Satterlee, on the social problems connected with the employer and the employed, the keynote of which was that men do not need charity, they need what the Gospel of Christ gives them, brotherhood as the children of one father. The Bishop of Albany occupied a foremost position in the conference as one who always expressed himself with terse simplicity. Bishop Potter always has a hearing in England, as well as at home, for his wise and loving thoughtfulness.

"I think the American Bishops won the respect and love of their English brethren. There was a strong unanimity of feeling with all the American Bishops that while in fraternal love and brotherly sympathy our hearts are one with the Church in England and the colonies in defense of the faith and in the work of our Saviour, yet the American Church must always stand upon its rights and maintain its autonomy as a National Church, and their English and colonial brethren all recognize that this is their position. They know that the American Church does not desire to have any voice in the internal affairs or the management of the missions of the Church of England nor does it desire to assume any of the responsibilities thereof; neither do they expect to take any share of the government or the burdens of the American Church.

"There were signs throughout the conference that a power above men's wills was drawing Christians together. This loving spirit was the most marked feature of all the gatherings. There was very much to cheer us in the story of the Church's triumphs in mission fields such as Uganda, where fifteen years ago there were five Christians and to-day there are 400 churches, 27,000 worshippers, and 60,000 who can read the gospels. There was no complaint of failure nor pessimistic view, but from all hearts were clear ringing words that never was the Christian work more hopeful and never were there such victories won for Christ. We have seldom been privileged to witness such gatherings as the missionary meetings held in connection with this conference. At Salisbury Cathedral 7,000 people celebrated the anniversary of the baptism of Ethelbert 1,300 years ago. Ten thousand were present at a missionary meeting at St. Saviour's Church, and the Cathedrals of Southwell and Lichfield never had greater congregations than were drawn to the meetings there.

"It has been a pleasure to the Americans to meet some of the foremost men among the Non-Conformists who have shown the deepest interest in our deliberations. We were informed at a missionary gathering at the Church of St. Saviour's that it is proposed to place in this beautiful church, one of the oldest in London and excelled in grandeur only by Westminster Abbey, a memorial to the Non-Conformist John Bunyan. In St. Saviour's John Rogers and other priests of the Church of England were condemned by their own kinsmen in Christ to die as martyrs. And that such a memorial should be placed in this church is a marvelous sign of the times. We sadly missed Archbishop Benson, one of the greatest men who has filled the See of Canterbury, but the present Primate won all hearts by his marked courtesy, his ripe wisdom, and his missionary spirit. The American Bishops take to their homes delightful memories of the open-hearted hospitality which they received on every hand. They were entertained by the Queen, the Lord Mayor, the Drapers and Grocers, and other organizations. But what impressed the American Bishops most was the new life which is stirring the Church of England to great ventures for God at home and abroad."

The Vatican Disappointed.

ROME, Aug. 11.—The Vatican is disappointed that the encyclical of the Pan-Anglican, or Lambeth, Conference does not favor a rapprochement between the English and Roman Churches.

It is said that the Pope is astonished to find that the encyclical advocates "resistance to the usurpations of the Holy See."

BRITISH ARMY'S NEW CHIEFS.

Sir Evelyn Wood for Adjutant General and Sir George S. White for Quartermaster General.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Daily Chronicle says it has been decided to appoint Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood Adjutant General and Sir George Stewart White Quartermaster General.

Sir Evelyn Wood has been Quartermaster General to the forces since 1893. He was born in 1838. He was educated in Marlborough College, and in 1874 was called to the bar of the Middle Temple. He served in the India campaign of 1858 and in the Ashantee, Kafir, Zulu, and Transvaal wars, 1880-81. He was in command of the Second Brigade of the Egyptian expedition in 1882, and served in the Nile expedition of 1894-5. From 1886 to 1888 he commanded the eastern district, and from 1889 to 1893 the Aldershot Division. He was made General in 1895.

Sir George Stewart White has been Commander in Chief in India since 1892. He was born in 1835, entered the army in 1853, was made a Colonel in 1885, and a Lieutenant General in 1895. He served during the Indian mutiny, in Afghanistan in 1879-80, in Egypt in 1885, and commanded the forces in Burmah from 1886 to 1889. For the next three years he commanded a first-class district in India.

GERMANY'S NEW POLICIES.

Cabinet Changes Indicate the Ascendency of Agrarian, Protection, and Bimetallist Parties.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—The Reichsanzeiger officially announces that Count Posadowsky-Wehner, the new Vice Chancellor and Imperial Foreign Secretary, is appointed to represent the Chancellor in the capacity of the supreme head of the Reichsbank, and that Baron von Thielmann, who was yesterday appointed Privy Councillor, with the title of Excellency, and to-day made a member of the Bundesrath, is appointed to represent the Chancellor in all the financial affairs of the empire, in accordance with the act of 1878.

This is a most important move, as indicating the temporary ascendency of the Agrarian, Protection, and Bimetallist Parties.

Dr. Koch, the President of the Reichsbank, is an advocate of a gold standard. Count Posadowsky, on the other hand, has more than once publicly advocated a double currency, and Baron von Thielmann has leanings toward bimetallism. His brother is one of the leading Agrarians in the Reichstag.

It is possible, therefore, that Agrarian influence may effect some changes in the policy of the bank. Bimetallists do not conceal the belief that the recent Ministerial changes will lead to a vigorous support by the Government of the bimetallic efforts.

The renewal of the German protest against the Dingley tariff has revived in the Agrarians the most extravagant expectations and they are advocating vigorous reprisals on the ground that Germany would lose but little by such a course.

THE SULTAN AND FERDINAND.

Their Meeting May Mean An Agreement Between the Czar and Emperor William.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—According to a dispatch from Constantinople the meeting between the Sultan and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria was brought about by mutual German friends, owing to the Sultan's uneasiness over Prince Ferdinand's recent movements and attitude.

This may reasonably mean an agreement between Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William to prevent a further reopening of the Eastern question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 11.—The Sultan gave a State banquet this evening at the Yildiz Kiosk in honor of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria. It was preceded and followed by long conferences between the Sultan and Prince Ferdinand, at which M. Stoiloff, the Bulgarian Premier, was present.

His Majesty presented Prince Ferdinand with a splendid bejeweled watch and ring, while Turkish and Bulgarian decorations were distributed broadcast. Prince Ferdinand expresses himself as highly pleased with the cordiality of the reception. Late this evening he started for Varna.

CAPTURE OF ABU HAMED

More Details of Col. Hunter's Victory on the Nile with Anglo-Egyptian Troops.

21 KILLED AND 61 WOUNDED

Mohammed Zein, the Dervish Commander, Among the Prisoners—Corpses Floating Down the Nile to Merawi—The Khalifa's Defenses.

CAIRO, Aug. 11.—Official dispatches from Assouan, on the Nile, near the First Cataract, give details of the capture of Abu Hamed on Aug. 7, by the Anglo-Egyptian troops under Col. Hunter, after on eighteen hours' march from Merawi.

Col. Hunter kept all his preparations for the attack a strict secret in order to prevent the spies of the Khalifa in the Soudan from getting wind of his plans. He declined to allow any newspaper correspondents to accompany the columns to the front.

After carrying the high ground overlooking the town, the Anglo-Egyptian troops advanced to the attack upon the village. A stubborn house-to-house fight ensued, and Col. Hunter was obliged to bring up the artillery before it was possible to carry the position.

The total loss was twenty-one killed and sixty-one wounded, of whom the Tenth Soundanese Battalion lost fourteen killed, among them two British officers, and thirty-four wounded. Major H. M. Sidney fell, mortally wounded, while leading his men to the attack and died in five minutes. Lieut. Fitz Clarence was shot almost at the same moment through the heart. Three Egyptian officers received severe gunshot wounds.

Col. Hunter in his dispatches highly praises the steadiness and dash of the troops throughout the engagement. The village is a network of crowded houses and twisting narrow alleys, so that most of the fighting was done at the point of the bayonet.

The dervishes repeatedly charged through the streets. Finally their cavalry, having lost over half their number, fled precipitately, followed by about 100 infantry. These were all that escaped. The dervish commander, Mahommed Zein, was captured. Another well-known Emir stubbornly defended himself with his followers in a strongly fortified house, and was only killed at last when the house was destroyed by the artillery.

A large number of prisoners, arms, standards, camels, and horses, with other property, were taken. The Nile at Merawi is in a most unpleasant state from the corpses floating down.

The inhabitants, as during the advance of the Dongola expedition, have shown every kind of rejoicing at their deliverance from dervish oppression. The garrison at Abu Hamed had been much increased since the Khalifa's defeat of the Jaalin tribe and the capture of Metemneh by his forces. On the other hand Col. Hunter's troops were assisted in capturing the town by some friendly Arabs from Murad.

The Khalifa continues to reinforce the army of occupation at Metemneh under Mahmoud. Both sides of the river have been fortified. Mahmoud recently sent reinforcements to Berber, but recalled them on hearing of the advance by Col. Hunter upon Abu Hamed. He now threatens to advance on Jakdul, a village held by friendly Arabs; but it is expected that the arrival of the gunboats at Abu Hamed shortly will prevent him from leaving Metemneh with any considerable force.

PRINCE HENRY WILL FIGHT.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 11.—Prince Henry of Orleans has arrived here on his return from Abyssinia. His seconds—M. Leontieff, a Russian officer, and M. Raoul Mourichon, a traveling companion—will meet in Paris the seconds of Gen. Albertone, the Italian officer who has challenged the Prince to fight a duel on account of the latter's strictures upon the conduct of the Italian soldiers in Abyssinia.

The Prince to-day said he assumed full responsibility for his anti-Italian affirmations, and desired to give Gen. Albertone every satisfaction. But he will not accept the other challenges, meaning those of Lieut. Pini and Lieut. Boppa.

LITTLE DING'S HEAD SHAVED.

After That the Son and Heir of the Chinese Merchant Was Properly Christened.

Once only has the moon waxed and waned since the wife of Chu Ding, Chinese merchant of 15 Mott Street, gladdened her lord's existence by presenting him with a son and heir. As is the custom of patriotic Mongolians, at the end of the month the child's head was given a clean shave except for the tuft from which will develop the silky queue. Chu Ding arranged an elaborate programme of feasting for himself and friends, and of devout worship at the Joss House across the street.

When Chu Ding was four years old his yellow-skinned parents began to think of matrimonial bonds for the youngster, and arranged with a friend who resided near Canton that if a daughter should be born to him, little Chu should marry her. Eleven years elapsed before the future bride was born, but Chu married her when she was of sufficient age. Then a little more than a year ago Chu Ding went to China and returned with his bride. Early in July a sturdy, brown-eyed boy was added to the Ding household. Songs of thanksgiving were sung by Chu at the Joss House—songs that were not inspired by the fact that his family was increased, but because the addition was a boy.

In his happiness the father dragged his Celestial companions to his home and filled them with viands. Even the baby's neighbors had a share in the general joy. The baby's horoscope was cast, and the planets indicated a bright future. Three times the sacred bananas were cast in the air, and thrice their fall omened good luck. Thrice the luck sticks were drawn, and thrice the corresponding verse from the Book of Life expressed prosperity and happiness for Chu's heir.

Yesterday was the time when first the child's head should be tonsured and also when he should be named. The guests assembled in the house where the table and mantle were covered with red candles of the costly insect wax of Pze-Chuen. To Quan Gin, Goddess of Mercy, the parents rendered thanks, and the little Ding was washed and dressed in shining silk. Then his tiny head was shaved, all but the spot left for the queue. Crowding around the fat youngster, the guests made their presents, all giving pieces of money, and many adding gifts of eggs, in the most approved Mongolian style. Then the father lighted the candles and christened the child Chu Sing Gain. The celebration was completed with a banquet of fragrant Chinese dishes.

THE NEW ELECTRIC ROAD.

Work has been begun in the Bowery, between Great Jones Street and Fifth Street, and in Harlem, on the new electric railroad, to take the place of the Fourth Avenue and Madison Avenue lines. The street is torn up for a distance of four blocks, and over 100 men are at work digging a three-foot trench under the old rails for the electric conduits. The John D. Crimmins system, already in use on the Lenox Avenue Line, is the one that is to be employed. There are two gangs of men at work in the Bowery, one moving north and the other south. At Ninety-fifth Street nearly 500 men are at work. While the first sections of the new road are being built cars will be run only between Eighty-sixth Street and Astor Place, and downtown passengers will be transferred to the Broadway Line at the latter place. The pavement will be replaced as fast as the work is finished, so that no more than four blocks will be torn up at any time.

The electric road is to be in operation by Jan. 1, 1898. A large power house will be built at Ninety-sixth Street and the East River. The sections of the line first built, however, will be operated by dynamos placed in the Twenty-fifth Street and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street powerhouses.

MINERS TURNING BACK

Old Klondike Prospectors Becoming Frightened at the Approach of Poorly Provisioned Men.

VERY GRAVE FEARS OF FAMINE

Skaguay Trail Badly Worn Out—Cost of Packing Across the Dyea Pass Increased—Great Scarcity of Horses—One Man in Ten May Get Through.

DYEA, Alaska, Aug. 4, via Seattle, Washington, Aug. 11.—The British steamers Islander and Gees have arrived with about 500 prospectors, which increases the number on the Dyea and Skaguay trails to fully 1,500. Later reports have come in to the effect that the Skaguay route is open to the lakes and that it is about forty-five miles long. It is a zig-zag course over the mountains, and the road is very soft. There are 200 or 300 head of horses in the trail, and they will soon tramp out the road, which is already in a deplorable condition. The probability of one man in ten reaching the Klondike is remote. Old Alaska prospectors, some of whom have wintered in the Yukon and know what to expect, are becoming frightened and turning back, not that they fear the hardships, but that they are apprehensive of famine on account of so many men rushing headlong to the mines without enough provisions to last them two months.

The best evidence that those upon the ground regard the situation with more or less alarm is the fact that many are paying 20 cents a pound to have freight packed across Dyea Pass. This is an increase of 3 cents a pound since the sailing of the Alki, at which time 16 and 17 cents were charged. Twenty cents is the regular price over the Dyea or Chilkoot Pass route. This increase and exorbitant charge is due to a scarcity of horses. Without pack animals of some description it seems next to impossible at this season to get freight and outfits across the divide.

TWO STEAMERS SAIL NORTH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—Two more steamers left yesterday for the North with miners bound for the Klondike fields. The Farralon carried a small number of passengers and a large quantity of supplies, but expects to pick up more at Seattle and others at Puget Sound ports on the way to St. Michaels.

The Humboldt did not sail until some hours later, but carried seventy-five passengers, which number will be augmented at Seattle by about 100 more. Among her passengers were Mayor W. D. Wood of the Yukon Commercial Company, which chartered the vessel for the purpose of transporting a specially prepared expedition.

STEAMER MEXICO WRECKED.

Runs on a Reef at Dixon Entrance in a Fog—All on Board Saved.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 11.—The steamer Topeka, which arrived here last evening, reports that the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer Mexico, on Aug. 5 at 4:30 A. M., while going into Dixon entrance from Sitka in a heavy fog, struck West Devil's Rock. After two hours the steamer sank in 500 feet of water, stern first. The Captain exhibited great coolness and with the officers did everything that was possible. The passengers and crew were saved, with part of their baggage, in small boats. After rowing till midnight they arrived at Metakathla. The ship is a total loss.

The Mexico had been running at half speed because of the dense fog until a few moments before a rock was struck. Pilot Connell then rang for full steam ahead, and shortly thereafter there was a terrible shock on the starboard side. So great was the momentum that the ship was carried through the reef and into the deep water beyond.

Instantly there was a call of the crew, and without the slightest confusion the seventy-five passengers on board were safely placed in the ship's boats. Soon after the vessel struck, the heavy fog cleared, and it was bright and sunshiny before she went down.

There was no excitement on board. The passengers and watch below were awakened by the shock. The alarm was quickly given and all were quickly dressed, and reassured by the coolness of the officers, awaited their turn to enter the boats.

After the passengers were safely off, the crew turned their attention to the hand baggage, which the passengers had in their cabins, and the treasure and valuables belonging to the steamer. There was no time to attempt to save anything stowed below deck, and as it was everything in the cabin could not be secured, although the Captain and the crew remained on the steamer until it was no longer safe for them to do so.

They had not been away from her many minutes when she made a final plunge and went down, stern first. She struck on her starboard bilge keel, and a large hole was torn in her side. Had she been an iron vessel very few would have lived to tell the story of the accident. She would have gone down like a rock. At New Metakathla the passengers and crew had to spend several days awaiting the arrival of the Topeka, news of the wreck having been sent north to her by the steamer Alki. They had their wants attended to by the Rev. Dr. Duncan and his Indians. Of the seventy-five passengers forty were tourists, who made the round trip, and others were coming south from different Alaskan ports. Included in the latter were a party of naturalists, who had spent the Summer in Western Alaska collecting specimens for the Columbian museum. Their specimens and notes went down with the steamer.

When she sailed from Seattle the Mexico carried 278 passengers and some 180 tons of freight, consisting principally of the outfit of the miners; she carried in addition 68 horses and one burro, which were used in packing these outfits.

The steamer Topeka, from Alaska, arrived at Seattle, Washington, this morning with the crew of the Mexico. Capt. Thomas of the Mexico preferred to give out no extended statement concerning the loss of the Mexico pending the investigation to be made by Inspector W. J. Bryant. The Captain was in bed when the accident occurred.

Capt. Thomas and Pilot Connell were the last to leave the ship. The self-control of the passengers was commended by Capt. Thomas, who said there was no unnecessary excitement.

For several days anxious inquiries have been made here regarding the Mexico, which was scheduled to sail to-morrow on her second trip to Dyea.

The Mexico was owned by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, and was well known on the Sound. She was built in San Francisco in 1882. Her gross tonnage was 1,797; net, 1,340. She was 275 feet long, 36 feet beam, and had a nominal horse power of 1,500. She was valued at $100,000.

SCIENTIFIC COLLECTIONS LOST.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.—By the wreck of the steamer Mexico, near Sitka, the Field Museum of this city loses a great many specimens collected by Assistant Curator Dorsey and Photographer Allen, who have been in Alaska since May, and were on the Mexico with their specimens.

The instruments and notes also represent a great loss both financially and to science. Another party was in the Alaskan fields bent on a similar accession for the American Museum of Natural History in New York, Dr. Boas being in charge. It is thought possible that the two parties may have united, and that the New Yorkers also suffered loss.

SECRETARY BLISS THANKED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Secretary of the interior Bliss received to-day from the President of the North American Transportation and Trading Company at Seattle, Washington, the following telegram:

"I congratulate you and thank you for the official warning to people rushing to Yukon-Klondike mining country at this season of the year."

Acting Secretary Ryan, commenting upon the above dispatch, says that it indicates that there must be a very congested state of affairs at Seattle and points of departure for the Klondike gold fields or the President of a large transportation company would not approve of the warning issued yesterday by Secretary Bliss.

Surveyor General Dimon, recently appointed for Alaska, qualified to-day, and was at the Interior Department consulting with the officials before taking his departure. He will go at once to Alaska.

GOLD MINE AT COXSACKIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 11.—There is great excitement at Coxsackie over the discovery of an apparently inexhaustible mine of gold right under the noses of the villagers. In excavating for the new Welsh icehouse just below the village, workmen uncovered rock with a vein of yellow metal in it. Mr. Welsh took specimens up to the village and the inhabitants pronounced the yellow metal gold.

Immediately the village was in an uproar. The news spread with incredible rapidity. An old "forty-niner" was hunted up, who, after careful examination, said: "If that isn't gold I have never seen any." This expert opinion sent another tidal wave of enthusiasm surging through the town.

Specimens of the rock were taken to the editor of The Rough Notes at Kinderhook, and he advised the boomers to raise $30,000 with which to develop the mine. In his opinion the Klondike craze wouldn't be in it with the scenes around Coxsackie when gold was scooped out by the shovelful.

Eighteen "grub stakers" arrived in Coxsackie yesterday. Claims are being staked out along the river front, and no offers to buy are entertained.

TO MANAGE THE CASINO.

A report that appeared to be well founded was circulated last night to the effect that J. V. Jordan, proprietor of the Elberon Hotel, Elberon, N. J., and the Avenal, Pleasure Bay, who has been a member of the George W. Lederer Company since its organization, had entered into a financial arrangement with Mr. Lederer and would become more prominently identified with the management of the Casino in the future. Mr. Jordan has been in the city in the last few days conferring with Mr. Lederer, and it is said that satisfactory arrangements were concluded yesterday.

Managing Directors Lederer and McLellan were out of the city last night, and no direct confirmation could be obtained regarding the new business arrangement. The press agent of the Casino sent out the following typewritten statement yesterday: "The Appellate Division of the Court of Appeals last week granted a stay of the sale of the Casino property calendared to take place Aug. 11. As the plea of certain bondholders to force the sale of the estate cannot be placed on the calendar before January, 1899, a motion which cannot be acted upon until two or three years after that date, the stay just granted is an emphatic victory for Managers Lederer and McLellan. The Bixby estate and the present Casino holders have so many counterclaims in reserve that even had the sale of the property been effected as scheduled, possession would be a long way off. As a famous jurist declared the other day, Lederer, his offspring, and his offspring's offspring will be gray before all the legal entanglements involved in the suit settle the legal ownership of the property."

It is understood that the stay has been granted until October, when the question of the sale will be finally decided.

THEATRES AND BUILDING LAWS.

An Inspector has been at work under the orders of Stevenson Constable, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings, examining the theatres to ascertain whether the building regulations are complied with, and especially the provisions for adequate fire escapes. The result of the Inspector's vigilance has been an order requesting the managers of Daly's Theatre, Wallack's, and the Bijou to change their balconies.

Superintendent Constable says the responsibility for the laxity in enforcing the law in these cases can be placed on the Mayor, who grants the theatre licenses.

Lewis Morris Coming to America.

Major Pond has received a dispatch from Sir Lewis Morris, M. A., accepting an offer for a tour in America, beginning early in November. Sir Lewis is the most popular of the contemporary British poets. He is the author of "The Epic of Hades" now in its sixtieth thousand; "Gwen," "Songs of Two Worlds," "Gycia," "A Vision of Saints," "Songs of Britain," and a large volume of poetical works, which includes "A Modern Idyll," the "Welsh Installation Ode," and "Civitas Dei." As a reader from his own writings, and as a public speaker, Sir Lewis has made a reputation second to no author in his country.

Special Fireworks Displays.

Pain's second special pyrotechnic exhibition will be given this evening at Manhattan Beach. The Graeco-Turkish war spectacle was never in better working order than at present, and the water pantomime, which has made a great hit, will be given as usual. The programme has been materially changed from that of last week, and will contain many novelties. Great preparations are being made for the annual Fire Carnival on the evening of Saturday, Aug. 21.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

May Taylor has been engaged to play the title rôle in "The Tarrytown Widow" this season. This rôle was acted by Anna Robinson last season.

Nathaniel Roth will be connected with the Camille Darville Opera Company in "Peg Woffington," the new opera by Smith and Herbert, this season.

A large number of the representative bicycle clubs of the city will attend the performance of "The Whirl of the Town" tomorrow night at the Casino. Mr. Lederer has arranged to take care of 500 bicycles.

"The Bachelor's Baby," a three-act military comedy, by Coyne Fletcher, will open the Murray Hill Theatre Stock Company's season at that house, Aug. 23. The principal parts will be played by Nance O'Neil, Lucile Flaven, and McKee Rankin.

The younger of the three Gardner brothers, musical comedians appearing at the Casino roof garden, received a telegram last night from his home in Philadelphia informing him that his wife had committed suicide. The particulars were very meagre. Young Gardner left for his home on receipt of the message, and his place was taken by a substitute.

"Shall We Forgive Her?" by Frank Harvey, is the title of the opening attraction at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Monday, Aug. 30. The scenes of the play are laid in Australia and London, and the plot is based on an interesting story of domestic life. The actors selected for the cast include J. J. Farrell, Earl Ryder, F. T. Ketchum, Harry Webster, Hannah May Ingham, Madeline Lack, Kate Ryan, and Gertrude Whitby.

A benefit will be given Lionel E. Lawrence at the St. Nicholas Music Hall tonight. Among the volunteers are many of the performers appearing there this week and many others well known in the variety profession. Mr. Lawrence was knocked down by a car in Broadway last Winter, which resulted in paralysis. He was obliged to relinquish the management of the Savoy Theatre and later became identified in the management of this music hall with James L. Lederer. Recently he had another paralytic stroke, which has compelled his retirement for the present from active theatrical employment.

The special programme selected for tonight's concert by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra at Madison Square Roof Garden is as follows: March, "Empire City," Boehme; overture, "Ruy Blas," Mendelssohn; Sevillana, Massenet; waltz, "Wedding Chimes," Wiegand; selection, "Carmen," Bizet; overture, "Raymond," Thomas; quadrille, "Rigoletto," Verdi; march, "Lenore," Raff; Bolero, Arditi; selection, "Huguenots," Meyerbeer; overture, "Fatinitza," Suppé; waltz "Teresita," Aronson; "Am Meer," Schubert; trombone solo, Franz Elm; galop, "Roof Garden," W. Schade.

The American Dramatists' Club has published and issued the third annual catalogue of plays and operas, with the names and addresses of authors, managers, and agents, for the information and protection of the managers and owners of all theatres, opera houses, and public places of amusement in the United States. The chief object of the publication is to enable managers and owners to avoid incurring responsibility under the law for unauthorized performances of plays and operas. The list covers the produced plays and operas of American authors and composers, also like productions of British and foreign authors and composers produced in the United States and entitled to protection under National or international law. The utmost care has been given to its preparation, and every effort made to have it as accurate as possible.

Moss in the Tenderloin.

Police Commissioner Moss darted into the West Thirtieth Street Station House last night and then darted out again. As far as could be seen he did not speak to any one there. Two or three persons who seemed interested in the Commissioner's visit to the Tenderloin tried to head him off to ask him what he was after, but he moved so rapidly that he was lost in the darkness before he could be approached.

COMPRESSED AIR OR TROLLEY.

Second Avenue and Forty-second Street Railroads Desire to Change Motive Power.

A hearing was given by the State Railroad Commissioners in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, yesterday on the petitions of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, a leased line of the Metropolitan Traction Company, and the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Company of the Third Avenue system for changes of motive power. The first-named company asked for the underground trolley, while the last named asked for either the underground trolley or the compressed-air system.

The greater part of the time was taken up by the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue petition. For the petitioners W. H. Page of the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson appeared, and for the real objector, the Metropolitan Railroad Company, Elihu Root was counsel. Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan appeared for the Ninth Avenue Road, another branch of the Metropolitan Company, although he took no part in the proceedings until the latter part of the hearing. Mr. Root and Mr. Page had the field all to themselves and indulged in the discussion of technicalities.

Attorneys Edward D. O'Brien and W. M. Scribner appeared for the Second Avenue Company and W. C. Trull appeared for John A. Kenner of 304-306 Second Avenue, who objected to the change on the ground that the company had no right to change its motive power below Forty-second Street without legislative consent; that no agreement was made for compensation to the city; that the railway company had not complied with the law calling for consents of property owners, according to the last assessment list, that of 1897. It was subsequently proved that the list of 1897 had not been confirmed.

Commissioner Cole read a letter from John Harsen Rhoades, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank, in which he strenuously objected to the change without the city receiving compensation.

When the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas petition came up Mr. Root objected on the ground that the company had no right to change the motive power on the road, as in six different sections the road operated over tracks owned by other companies. He also said that he objected to the Board of Commissioners giving the right to the company to utilize its discretion as to which of the two systems to use, claiming that was a question for the courts to decide.

Julius Seymour, an attorney living on Eighty-sixth Street, appeared in behalf of property owners representing over $730,000 worth of property, asking that the applicants be allowed to make the change, and also that the company be compelled to tear up its tracks from the Boulevard west to the river.

The hearing was adjourned without a decision being given in either case.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major James W. Abert.

Major James W. Abert, United States Army, retired, died Tuesday evening at his home, in Newport, Ky. He was born in New Jersey, the son of Col. John J. Abert, seventy-six years ago, was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy in 1838, and was graduated in 1842. He entered the army as a Second Lieutenant of infantry, but was soon transferred to the topographical engineers, in which his father served, and for eighteen years he was attached to that branch of the army.

He was on leave of absence in Europe when the rebellion broke out, but returned and served with gallantry until near the close of the war. He was on the staff of Major Gen. Banks in the Northern Virginia campaign of 1861-2, and on the staff of Major Gen. Gillmore at Morris Island, S. C., Sept. 2, 1863, to May 14, 1864. He resigned June 25, 1864, and was made Brevet Lieutenant Colonel for meritorious service.

In civil life he was for five years a merchant in Cincinnati, Professor of English Literature in the Missouri State University for seven years, and was President of the Board of Examiners for Teachers in the public schools of Newport for several years.

Bishop J. C. Embry.

James Crawford Embry, Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in South Carolina, died yesterday at his home in Philadelphia. He had been in poor health for some time past, and, in a recent visit to his district in the South he contracted a severe attack of malaria. He returned to his home in this city, but grew rapidly worse until his death.

Bishop Embry was born in Knox County, Ind., Nov. 2, 1854. In 1859 he began his study for the ministry in Galena, Ill. From 1862 until the fall of Vicksburg, he served on a supply boat carrying provisions for the army under Gen. Grant. In August, 1863, he entered the ministry, and in 1876 was elected by the General Conference Secretary of Education. In 1878 he was appointed Secretary of Finance and Treasurer of the Church Fund. He went to Philadelphia in 1884, and last May was elected Bishop of the South Carolina District.

He was a widower. Four children survive him.

William Buck.

William Buck, one of the oldest residents of Hoboken, died at his home, 1214 Park Avenue, in that city, Tuesday. He was born in Germany in 1825, and came to this country when a boy. He kept a stand in Washington Market for several years, but in 1835 embarked in the wholesale liquor business in Hoboken with Herman Steljes under the firm name of Buck & Steljes. He became wealthy, but removed to Jersey City, where he engaged in politics, and is said to have sunk $50,000 in unsuccessful attempt at election to the Assembly. In 1871 he began to invest in mining securities, and lost $400,000. He died poor.

Amasa Willis.

Funeral services were held last night

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS,
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

STOCKS, BONDS,
GRAIN, COTTON
bought and sold for cash, or carried on margin at lowest rates of interest on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
HOLMES & CO
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Branch Office: Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad St.
Members:
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed at any of the above Exchanges for Investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts, subject to check at sight. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and for Estate Investments.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St.
487 BROADWAY, Silk Exch'ge Bldg.
87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge.
20 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
in respect of
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Collateral Trust Notes.
23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1897.
To Holders of the above Certificates:
Pursuant to the provisions of the Note Holders' agreement dated February 15, 1897, we shall be prepared to make payment on August 16, 1897, of five per cent. (5%), on account of the principal of the above certificates, upon presentation thereof and suitable stamping or indorsement thereon at our office, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, or, at the option of certificate holders, at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 43 State Street, Boston. Interest will cease in respect of the amount so payable on the certificates on August 16, 1897.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

DOUGLAS & JONES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad Street, New York City.
The attention of the public is called to our
"ODD LOT" DEPARTMENT.
Fractional lots of all the active stocks bought and sold on the
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
at the "market price" of 100 share lots, either for cash or on margin. Daily market letter on application.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.
The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-four 65-100 dollars, ($48,274.65.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Trustee, at New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 16th day of August, 1897.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK OF the City of New York of moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 639, of the banking law of 1892 of the State of New York:
F. di Humy, New York.....$99.75
S. Loesch, New York..... 53.32
J. Meyer, New York..... 81.75
Obermaier & Zapp, New York..... 62.56
Wm. Steigler, New York..... 62.01
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief. J. A. MORSCHHAUSER.
Sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1897.
G. F. KRAPF, 56,
Notary Public, N. Y. City.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private Wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

LEHIGH VALLEY
& Philadelphia Securities
DEALT IN BY
E. & C. RANDOLPH,
7 NASSAU ST.

BRAZEAU & HESSE
44 BROAD & 40 NEW STS.,
NEW YORK.
STOCKS & BONDS.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

If there are any inherent weaknesses in Wall Street's present stock security market, they are magnificently disguised.

Each day sees the market broaden. Each day witnesses strength grown stronger.

Suspicions of professional manipulation are amply disposed of. The vast volume of business and the unprecedented distribution of that business make synical criticism infinitely silly.

Still, there are some carpers, some overwise gentlemen, distressed because of financial perils close ahead. Poor souls, theirs is a distress long drawn out. Months ago they began their croaking, and they have nagged at the market daily ever since. But sneers at the market's development, bugaboos built on fables, and the selling of other people's stocks short—tactics like these have counted for naught against the present market. Tests crucial and abounding have been withstood.

The present market is natural.

Manipulation in evidence in Wall Street has been manipulation attempting depression—manipulation that has failed utterly.

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Between 600,000 and 700,000 shares of stock were traded in yesterday, and the naturalness of the market was shown by the extraordinary distribution of the transactions. Wall Street's activity is not congested in a few groups of stocks; practically every security entitled to a market can become fairly represented in this market.

In this feature of the situation are suggestions of what may be choicest opportunity. Wall Street is filled with securities that for years have been neglected, and which have depreciated unwarrantably for the reason chiefly that Wall Street has been without a normal market.

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London is beginning to buy American stocks. Another thing that England will do forthwith is to ship gold to the United States.

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Railway earnings are more and more improving. In yesterday's reports Northwestern traffic was reflected in rousing gains by Chicago, Great Western, and Northern Pacific, while Southwestern prosperity was attested by similar increases in systems like the Missouri, Kansas and Texas. A score of railroads reported yesterday their earnings for the first week of this month. There was not a single notable decrease.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $1,500 4s, 1925, registered, at 125½; $13,500 do, coupon, at 125½@125⅝, and $5,000 5s, coupon, at 113¾.

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In State bonds, $1,000 Alabama, Class A, sold at 107¼.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Ref.....	⅝	M., K. & Texas.....	⅝
Am. Sug. Ref. pf....	1½	Missouri Pacific ...	⅝
A., T. & S. F.....	½	Mobile & Ohio.....	½
Ay., T. & S. F. pf...	1⅝	Morris & Essex.....	½
B. & O. S. W. pf....	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	½
Brooklyn Union Gas.	½	N. Y., S. & West...	½
Central Pacific	1½	Northern Pacific ...	½
C., B. & Q.....	1⅝	Northern Pacific pf.	1⅝
Chicago Great West.	⅝	Ont. & Western.....	⅝
C., M. & St. P.....	1½	Or. Short Line.....	⅝
Chicago & Northwest.	⅝	Peoria & Eastern...	½
C., C., C. & St. L..	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	2½
C. & H. C., all in paid	1⅝	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	½
Consolidated Ice pf..	1½	Pullman Car	1
Del. & Hudson.....	⅝	Reading	½
Del., Lack. & W....	⅝	Reading 1st pf.....	⅞
Erie 1st pf.....	¾	Reading 2d pf.....	1
Ev. & Terra Haute..	6½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Evans. & T. H. pf...	3	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Fra. W. & D. City...	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
H. B. Claflin Co....	5½	St. L. & Omaha.....	½
Iowa Central	1¼	St. P. & Omaha pf...	1¼
Kanawha & Mich....	⅝	Southern Ry. pf....	⅝
Louis. & Nash.....	2⅝	St. P. & Omaha.....	⅝
Met. Traction	2½	Union Pacific	3¼
Mich. Central	⅝	U. P., D. & Gulf..	⅝
Minn. & St. L.....	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf....	2
M. & St. L. 1st pf..	2⅝	Western Union.....	⅝
M. & St. L. 2d pf...	1¼	Wisconsin Central ...	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	½	Den. & Rio G. pf...	½
Can. Pacific	⅝	Lacleda Gas pf.....	5⅝
Chi. & Alton.....	1½	Lake Shore	½
C., Ind. & L. pf....	⅝	Long Island	1⅝
Consolidated Gas	1½	Nat. Linseed Oil....	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Detroit Gas Co. 5s..	1½	S., L. S. & E. 1st, t. r....	2
K. Pac. con., t. r...	1⅝	U. P. 1st, '97 x. m. c.	1½
Lehigh & Term. 5s..	1	U. P. 1st, '98 x. m. c.	2
M., L. S. & W., ext. 5s	1⅛	U. P. ext. s. f. 8s, t. r	¾
N. & W. con.....	1⅝	U. S. Leather 6s....	1
O. Short Line inc. A.	1¼	Wab. 1st, D. & C....	4
Stand. R. & T. inc...	1		

Bonds Declined.

Col. H. V. & Toledo 5s, t. r..... 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2@2½ per cent. for sixty days, 2½@3 per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $138,395,177; balances, $7,022,029; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $262,550.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount in the open market, 1⅝@1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days, and at $4.86¼ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83⅞@$4.84 for sixty-day bills, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85⅞@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.83@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.19⅜ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95½ and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—Par to 5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling par. Charleston—Buying par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—90@70c discount.

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The call money market was decidedly stronger yesterday, no loans being made under 1½ per cent. Business was light, but the banks showed no disposition to be liberal with their offerings. Commercial paper was dull and steady. Time money was inactive.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted on the Stock Exchange. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 42½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 351,073.14 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 25⅝d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date.....	$2,435,598
Exports in the same period.....	28,779,521
Net exports.....	$26,343,923
Net exports, 1896.....	30,690,057
Net exports, 1895.....	17,227,968
Net exports, 1894.....	71,728,453
Net exports, 1893.....	45,617,774

***

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Belmont sold at .12@.15; 200 Best and Belcher at .67, 700 Fortuna at 10.37½, 200 Mollie Gibson at .24, 300 Pharmacist at .00, and 600 Syndicate at .06.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, 1⅛ to 61⅝; St. Paul, ⅝ to 96¼; Reading, ½, to 13⅜; Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 43½, and Atchison, ¼, to 15⅝. Declined—New York Central, ⅛ to 110; Illinois Central, ¼, to 112, and Erie, ⅛, to 18⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 74½. British consols closed at 112⅛ for money and 112 9-16 for the account.

India Council bills were allotted at 1s 3 19-32d per rupee. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 190.80 and in Rome at 105.07. In Paris, rentes declined 12½c, to 105f 22½c.

RUSSELL SAGE SAYS.

Mr. Russell Sage authorized yesterday the publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the following statement of his position upon the stock market, and more especially his position touching what in Wall Street are popularly recognized as Gould-Sage stocks—Mr. Sage being now outspokenly bullish, though the gossips of the Street have been trying to make it appear that his views are bearish:

"It has become the fashion among a certain clique in Wall Street to speak sneeringly of some of the properties in which I am interested and predict all sorts of disastrous results for people who have the temerity to invest in them. Now, I cannot be expected to have much sympathy for these reckless slanderers. They are all short of Manhattan, and now that the stock is considerably above par and certain to go much higher, they are coming around here whining, begging, and pleading to get me to help them out of the hole which they foolishly dug for themselves. My uniform reply to all these people, with but one exception, was that they could borrow all the Manhattan stock they wanted, but that I had none to sell at any price they could name.

"The exception which I made has already been noted in THE TIMES, and, although the head of this particular firm was a personal friend of mine, I did not consent to sell him the block of stock necessary to relieve him from his financial embarrassment until I ascertained that he had been imposed upon in selling the stock for a customer who was not able to meet his obligation when the day of reckoning came. This gentleman has now gone to Europe. The other gentlemen who have been so reckless in decrying Manhattan and so foolish in selling it between 86 and 90, will have to extricate themselves the best way they can find.

"I am now loaning out Manhattan stock at rates that are profitable to me. I am doing nothing to put up the price of the stock, nor have I done anything to put it up. My opinion is that it is now selling far below its intrinsic worth. I want to have it understood in Wall Street once and for all that I have plenty of stock to loan, but not one single, solitary share of Manhattan or Western Union to sell.

"Another thing that I would like to have understood is that the Manhattan Road is not making any overtures to any traction company looking toward consolidation. We have had offer after offer made by representatives of the Metropolitan system to buy a controlling interest in the Manhattan Elevated Road. They have offered as high as 140 a share for our stock. Their offers have been refused, and if it is of any interest to the public, I may state here now that if the offer had been $40 a share more it would have been just as promptly put aside. We are running our road in our own way, and, so far as I know, we have never asked any assistance from an outside traction company. We know what Manhattan is, and are quite willing to hold it as an investment security. The policy of the Manhattan Road to-day is the same policy which Mr. Gould and myself mapped out years ago. Our motto then was 'First, safety; second, comfort, and third, economy.' That is our motto to-day.

"We have now under consideration several inventions that may shortly be put into operation on our road. We have experimented with electricity and compressed air, and I can say now that our experiments with the compressed-air motor have been highly successful. I think that the day is not very far distant when the entire Manhattan system will be equipped with a train service that will surpass anything heretofore ever dreamed of in the way of rapid transit. There are all kinds of wild talk now being indulged in regarding underground rapid transit. This talk is nonsense. If the youngest inhabitant lives to be a century old he will not see any such scheme worked in this city. With the extensions we have now under consideration we will be able to transport our passengers from the most northern boundary of the city to the Battery in such time as will make the howlers after underground locomotion run to cover."

"Does Mr. George Gould agree with you in your optimistic estimate of the possibilities of Manhattan?" Mr. Sage was asked.

"I have just received a cablegram from Mr. Gould congratulating me on the way I have put the bears to rout," said Mr. Sage. "I think Mr. Gould is a little mistaken in his view of the case. I believe the bears routed themselves. Mr. Gould says in his cable that there never has been a time when the outlook for American securities was so bright in London. He says the talk of a selling movement on the other side is nonsense, and is in no wise warranted.

"What, in your opinion, Mr. Sage, is the outlook for further improvement in the general business condition?"

"In my opinion we are now only just entering upon a new era of prosperity. We see it unfolding itself from the West to the East, and from the North to the South. But we are a trifle dazzled as yet. Wait till we fully realize it. Then there will not be a pessimist in the land.

"My gauge of the situation is based entirely on what I learn from studying Western Union earnings. When people are using the telegraph extensively it means that business is good. The earnings of the Western Union for the past six months have steadily increased. The earnings for the past month have been simply phenomenal.

"This will also come in the nature of a surprise to a number of gentlemen who have been predicting all sorts of disasters to the Western Union property. The squeeze that these very wise gentlemen got in Manhattan is very likely to be duplicated in Western Union. I am told there is a big short interest outstanding in the stock. If you will be kind enough, I would like to have you state that I have blocks of it to loan at current rates. I have none of it to sell, however. While I never speculate in stocks, I would not be at all surprised to see Western Union sell very much higher than its present price.

"There is very likely to be a very sudden and marked rise in other Gould properties, so called. Reports from the West regarding the outlook for the crop along the line of the Missouri Pacific are most encouraging and will be reflected in the increased earnings of this road. This property has also been reviled by Wall Street cynics and by professional traducers. But they will all live to regret their slurs, and soon.

"The whole market looks well. It is broadening. The public that held aloof is rushing in, and we are soon to see all past booms in the stock market eclipsed by a larger, steadier, and a more general buying movement. The public should beware of calumniators. They are enemies of society and should be suppressed."

THE READINGS STRONG.

Reading first preferred was a feature of the trading yesterday, showing both strength and activity. It sold as high as 55 on buying by the interests who have recently been outspoken in their bullishness on the stock. Reading common was also active and strong, and the second preferred, on a small volume of transactions, sold as high as 33¾, scoring an advance of a full point for the day.

BULLISH ON THE SOUTHWEST.

Much has been heard lately of the excellent prospects for business in the Southwest, and in Wall Street there is a general belief in great improvement to come throughout that part of the country. In fact, many Wall Street men are enthusiastic bulls on the Southwest and on the railroads of that section, and one of the most enthusiastic of these is Mr. Henry W. Poor of the Stock Exchange house of Poor & Greenough, whose position as an influential Director of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company keeps him closely in touch with Southwestern conditions and enables him to speak authoritatively of them.

Mr. Poor talked on this subject to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. He sees in the future great prosperity for the Southwest, and points out that this year all factors are combined to help business in that section. Mr. Poor said:

"No one who knows anything about the Southwestern situation can help becoming enthusiastic over the prospects for that section. There is everything in its favor. Its wheat crop is enormous, and there is every reason to count upon good prices for grain. Its cotton crop will be very large, and from the present outlook high prices for that product will also be obtained. Railroad earnings will undoubtedly show great improvement and business generally will steadily expand.

"Down in Texas and through that part of the country there is a lot of money to be spent—a lot of necessities to be supplied. The people have been so poor for the past few years that they have been compelled to do without many things actually needed. The money that is to come from the large crops and the good prices for them will be quickly put into circulation. The negroes and working people who will be given employment in the fields will not hoard their wages. They will spend their earnings quickly—they will start up general business.

"One of the best features of these present high prices for grain is the fact that this year the farmer will get the benefit of Europe's demand, and not the speculator, as has been the case so often. This rise in grain prices has come before the farmer has sold his product. Europe will pay him for the grain, not the speculator. And the farmer himself will pocket the proceeds, which this year promise to be enormous.

"As to Southwestern railroads, I believe that their earnings will show steady increase for a long time to come. The Fall business promises to be extraordinary. Already the roads of that section are doing remarkably well—in fact, railroad earnings already give evidences of business improvement in the Southwest.

"Take the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, for instance—a road with which I am familiar.

"The earnings for the first week of August show an increase of $12,000 over the first week of August last year, although in that week of 1896 the earnings were $30,000 greater than in the corresponding period in August, 1894, which represented about the normal business of the company. These large earnings, in the face of the facts that the movement in the Winter wheat crop has hardly begun, while no cotton will be received until next month, are very reassuring and point to unprecedented business this Fall.

"I am most hopeful for the Southwest. Extraordinary factors are at work there this year, and extraordinary developments will result. I look for better things from the Southwest than from any other section of the country, and I believe that its roads will make magnificent showings in the next few months. And I would not be surprised to see their stocks greatly appreciate in market value."

UNION PACIFIC BOOMS.

Union Pacific certificates jumped into prominence yesterday. The transactions in them aggregated nearly 52,500 shares, surpassing every other stock on the list in activity, and a gain of three and a quarter points for the day was scored, the stock selling up to 12, at which price it closed.

Mr. A. A. Housman and other brokers, who, despite their attempted disguise, are now recognized as having open commission brokerage relations with Standard Oil interests, were large buyers of the stock, and their operations were conducted in the most aggressive and enthusiastic manner. The Street waxed enthusiastic over Union Pacific as it advanced.

This strength in Union Pacific calls attention to the pamphlet report of the receivers of the system for June, issued from Boston under date of Aug. 10. This report shows for the Union Pacific Railway itself, without branch lines, for the month:

	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings.....	$1,259,188.27	$131,003.83
Expenses, excluding taxes...	829,217.76	110,101.78
Surplus	429,970.51	20,902.05

For the six months ending June 30, the Union Pacific shows:

Gross earnings.....	$6,723,255.61	$562,185.93
Expenses, excluding taxes	4,460,089.98	338,305.25
Surplus	2,263,165.63	199,880.68

The entire Union Pacific system, including the Central Branch and leased lines, is reported for the month of June as follows:

	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings.....	$1,455,847.77	$159,582.97
Expenses, excluding taxes.....	999,020.72	125,920.70
Surplus	456,818.05	33,662.18

And for the six months:

	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings.....	$8,001,492.46	$870,907.22
Expenses, excluding taxes	5,303,264.92	489,211.85
Surplus	2,608,227.54	381,695.37

A curious feature of the pamphlet report is that the tables provide columns for "decrease" and "deficit." Both are blank.

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Along with the advance in Union Pacific came some activity and strength in Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf. Nearly 2,500 shares of the latter were traded in at a slight fractional advance.

GETTING IN STOCK.

American Tobacco stock was comparatively inactive yesterday, about 16,000 shares being dealt in. Fluctuations were narrow, however, and it acted in a way which suggested to close observers that the manipulators were trying to catch stock. The earnings of the Tobacco Company at the present time are known to be record-breaking, and Wall Street will probably soon hear some interesting things in the way of extra dividends.

NORTHWEST MANIPULATION.

Northwest recovered its recent loss yesterday, advancing to 120⅞. The stock was inactive, transactions aggregating less than 5,000 shares, and it was evident that the Wall Street people having Northwest manipulation in charge were simply lying low, trying to pick up what stock they could without advancing the price. Indeed, it would appear that the pool in Northwest has not yet acquired its full line of stock.

KLONDIKE PROSPECTS.

Messrs. William P. Bonbright & Co. of Colorado Springs say of the Klondike furor:

"The rapidity with which the Klondike excitement has overspread the country is astonishing. It is but three weeks since the first of the treasure-laden ships reached a Pacific coast port, yet the interest already extends from ocean to ocean. The press of the country teems with Klondike literature, and even the great metropolitan journals are daily surrendering columns to the subject. The thirst for gold which led the California argonauts to brave the dangers of the plains and of the Cape Horn passage still exists, and is seen to be as insatiable as ever. We must believe that this present Alaska excitement cannot but result in an increased stimulus to development in all gold-producing regions. The gold developments throughout the Rocky Mountain region during the past two years, with the resulting increase in output, have warranted a greatly increased interest in mining operations. While progress has been very satisfactory of late, it has nevertheless been slow in view of the splendid possibilities. That hundreds of those whose attention is now turned to gold mining through the wonderful Klondike discoveries will thereby be prepared for later investments in the Rocky Mountain region we cannot doubt. Though the riches of the Yukon may rival those of Golconda and realize every golden dream, yet they cannot satisfy the thousands whose thirst they have excited. Some of these must look elsewhere, and unless we are greatly mistaken every gold mining region throughout the length and breadth of the land will be laid under tribute before this great movement, the remarkable beginnings of which we now see, shall have spent its force."

WALL STREET TALK.

Mr. Grant B. Schley may return from his European trip sooner than he intended. Cables received from him indicate that his heart is in the magnificent stock market which was just beginning to develop when he and Col. Payne sailed away.

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Senator Stewart of Nevada is catching glimpses of the writing on the wall. Yesterday he was talking in Wall Street about prospects which he recognizes of silver going to 25 cents an ounce and wheat to a dollar a bushel. How odd this would have sounded from this same gentleman twelve months ago!

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A Stock Exchange commission house suggests that among the low-priced stocks which have merit Green Bay and Western is to be included. It is pointed out that this property is the reorganization of the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul Railway, and is 225 miles in length. Over $600,000 has been recently expended on it. The road has been relaid with steel rails and rebridged, and owns all of its equipment. There are no fixed charges. The holders of the old first mortgage bonds received stock for their bonds. There are now outstanding $600,000 of Class "A" debentures, $2,500,000 of stock, and $7,000,000 of Class "B" debentures. The "A" debentures and the stock pay 5 per cent., and it takes only $155,000 to pay full dividends on everything ahead of the "B" debentures. The earnings of the road show a good increase, and with an improvement in business there would be something earned on the "B" bonds. These "B" debentures are being traded in around 6½. There will in all probability be a dividend on the stock and the Class "A" debentures this year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.....	202	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st....	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d....	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d.....	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad.....	191	193
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.....	78	80
Brooklyn Elevated Trust receipts....	7¼	9
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s....	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s.....	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock.....	74	76
Buffalo Street Railway 5s.....	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River.....	174	180
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s....	113	117
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.....	180	200
Eighth Avenue stock.....	320	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av....	35	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st...	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	66	69
Kings County Traction	40	48
Nassau 1st 5s (Brooklyn Trust).....	100	102
New Orleans Traction common.....	7¼	8
New Orleans Traction preferred.....	25	28
Ninth Avenue Railroad.....	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s.....	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock.....	120	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s....	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock.....	190	195
Third Avenue Railroad	154	160
Union Ry. 1st 5s (Huckleberry).....	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction.....	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.....	92	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock.....	83	84
Hoboken Ferry 5s.....	106	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	110	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s.....	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock.....	75	77
Union Ferry stock.....	63	64
Union Ferry 5s.....	104½	106½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock.....	83	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.....	95	96
Indianapolis Gas stock.....	152	155
Indianapolis Gas 1st.....	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s.....	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock.....	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock..	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s...	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock.....	50	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds.....	72	75

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas.....	82	83
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.....	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.....	21	23
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock..	74	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	102½	103½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.....	261	265
Grand Rapids Gas stock.....	75	77
Mutual Gas Company of New York..	253	263
Madison (Wis.) stock.....	53	57
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock..	88¾	90
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.....	116	118
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.....	113	114
N. Y. & R. Gas Co. con.....	106½	106¼
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock.....	35	37
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s.....	98	99
St. Paul Gas stock.....	48	50
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	82	82
Standard Gas, New York.....	121	125
Standard Gas, New York, pf.....	131	135
Standard Gas, New York, 1st.....	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock.....	27½	28
Syracuse Gas 5s.....	100	100
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee..	84	85
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee..	101	103

Industrials.

American Bank Note.....	42	44
American Typefounders'.....	32	35
Bargey & Smith common.....	12	14
Celluloid Company stock.....	57	62
Cramps' Shipyard stock.....	55	62
Glucose subscriptions	130	131
Glucose common, when issued.....	40	41
Glucose preferred, when issued.....	83	87
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.....	21	23
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.....	75	77
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds..	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.....	110	112
Michigan-Peninsular Car.....	9½	11
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf. & bonds..	84	86
New York Air Brake Company.....	18	20
New York Biscuit Company.....	104½	106
Nicaragua Canal Con., new.....	2	6
Pennsylvania Coal.....	320	332
Pratt & Whitney.....	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.....	55	60
Standard Oil Trust.....	317	318
Trenton Potteries.....	12	14
Trenton Potteries pf.....	52	54
Union Typewriter.....	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st.....	84	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	70	74
Wagner Car Company.....	155	156
Worthington Pump pf.....	84	86

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit.....	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company.....	20	30
Central & South American Tel.....	120	123
Commercial Cable stock.....	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic.....	⅝	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock.....	63	66
Iron Steamboat.....	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s.....	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock.....	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d.....	35	45
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s.....	48¼	49¼
New York & New Jersey Telephone..	139	141
New York Loan & Imp. stock.....	40	...
Northwestern Telegraph Company..	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.....	22	22½
Trow Directory pf.....	34	39
Wool Exchange.....	108	110

Duplex Match Company.

TRENTON, Aug. 11.—The Secretary of State to-day granted a certificate of incorporation to the Duplex Match Company of Jersey City. The capital stock of the company is $1,000,000. It is said that the company will compete with the Match Trust. The incorporators are William H. Marston, Richard C. Boyd, and Eliot Norton, all of New York City.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	307	307	307
1st week August..	$22,762	$22,032	$22,166
From Jan. 1.....	725,578	687,752	635,157
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,476	6,444	6,327
1st week August..	$487,000	$423,000	$373,000
From Jan. 1.....	12,304,117	12,369,432	10,447,046
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	545	521	521
1st week August..	$83,000	$74,000	$74,500
From July 1.....	334,470	383,880	383,304
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	928	928	928
1st week August..	$95,882	$87,574	$80,817
From July 1.....	478,298	420,988	411,006
C., C., C. & ST. L.—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,850
4th week July..	$390,998	$356,051	$391,516
Month	1,078,192	1,008,154	1,162,133
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	500	497	497
1st week August..	$34,194	$29,530	$31,544
Month July	169,702	151

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1897.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
155	158	5	Adams Express	156	156	156	156	.....
103⅝	103¾	1,155	American Cotton Oil	103⅝	107⅛	19	103½	— ⅜
70	71		Am. Cotton Oil pf	71	71	70½	70½	.....
115	117	435	American Express	115½	115¼	115½	115½	+ ⅛
14	14¼	225	American Express	14⅜	14⅜	14	14	.....
33¾	34½	1,615	American Spirits Mfg.	34	34	34	34	.....
145¼	145½	500	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	145	146	144⅝	145½	+ ⅛
115¾	116¾	18,845	Am. Sugar Refining	116¼	116½	115¾	116½	+ ⅛
94	94⅛	693	Am. Sugar Refining pf	94½	95⅛	94	94	.....
113	114	16,220	American Tobacco	113⅝	114⅛	113⅝	114	+ ⅛
34	34½	50	American Tobacco pf	34	34	34	34	.....
15¾	15⅝	20	Ann Arbor pf	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	.....
31¼	31⅝	7,510	At., T. & S. F	33½	33½	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	½	43,664	At., T. & S. F. pf	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
1	1½	250	Atlantic & Pacific	30⅝	31⅜	30⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
11⅝	12¼	30	Baltimore & Ohio	½	½	½	½	+ ⅛
5¼	5⅝	1,765	B. & O. Southw. pf	12½	12½	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	15	2,250	Bay State Gas	4¾	5½	4¾	5¼	.....
32	32½	3,363	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	15¼	15¾	14¾	14¾	+1
118	120	150	Brooklyn Union Gas	32¾	33¼	32	32	— ⅜
⅞	1	300	Brunswick Co	119½	119½	119½	119½	— ⅜
50		20	Buff., Roch. & P	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
55¾	55½	1,254	Canada Southern	58	58	58	58	.....
72¾	73	350	Canadian Pacific	55⅝	55⅝	55⅜	55½	.....
11¾	12½	510	Central Pacific	72¾	73	72½	72⅝	— ⅛
21¼	21⅝	7,610	Chesapeake & Ohio	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
156	160	200	Chicago & Alton	21⅝	21¾	21⅜	21¼	+1½
96⅜	96½	39,165	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	158	158	158	158	—1¼
101⅝	102	5,560	Chicago Gas	95⅜	96¼	95⅜	96¼	+1⅜
19⅜	19¾	33,500	Chicago Great Western	101½	101⅞	101⅛	101⅜	+1⅜
11	11¼	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	19	20	19	19¾	+ ⅝
32	33	303	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	33½	33⅝	32	32	— ⅜
93⅜	94	46,075	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	93¾	94⅛	93⅜	94	+1⅛
142½	142⅝	310	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	142½	142⅝	142½	142⅝	+ ⅛
120¼	120¾	4,395	Chicago & Northw	120	120⅞	119½	120⅝	+ ⅛
85	85⅛	13,001	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	85½	85⅞	84⅝	85	+ ⅛
33	33⅛	3,995	C., C., C. & St. Louis	32¾	33⅜	32	33⅛	+ ⅛
		100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	75	75	75	75	+1
19⅜	20	724	Colorado Fuel & Iron	21	21	20	20	— ⅛
7¼	7½	1,190	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	5¾	7	5¾	7	+1⅜
86½	87½	700	Consolidated Ice pf	85½	86½	85¾	86½	+1½
188	190	1,525	Consolidated Gas Co	189½	190¾	188	188	—1½
119	119¾	1,716	Delaware & Hudson	119½	120¼	119½	120¼	+ ⅛
163	163¾	1,470	Del., Lack. & West	163	163¾	163	163¾	+ ⅛
47	47¼	405	Denver & R. G. pf	47	47	47	47	— ½
4¾	4⅞	200	Duluth, S. S. & A	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
9½	9⅞	420	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ¼
18⅛	18¾	6,771	Erie	18¼	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	— ¼
42⅜	42½	1,172	Erie 1st pf	42¼	42⅝	42¼	42⅜	+ ⅜
24	24⅛	1,102	Erie 2d pf	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
39	39	500	Evans. & T. H.	24½	24⅞	24¼	24¼	.....
39	42	326	Evans. & T. H. pf	21½	26½	21½	26½	.....
		100	Ft. W. & D. C. Sta	40	40	40	40	+6½
37	37¼	2,200	General Electric	11	11	11	11	+3
		26	G. B. & W. deb. B	37¼	37½	37	37¼	+ ⅛
6½		200	H. B. Claflin & Co	6½	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ¼
107	107⅜	7,010	Illinois Central	91	91½	91	91½	.....
10½	10⅝	2,180	Iowa Central	107¼	107½	106⅜	107	+5½
34½	39⅜	475	Iowa Central pf	9½	10¼	9½	10¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	7½	700	Kanawha & Michigan	33½	34	33½	34	+ ¼
15½	17	24	Keokuk & D. M. pf	6⅝	7	6⅝	7	+ ¼
38	39	2,320	Laclede Gas	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
90	95	200	Laclede Gas pf	38⅜	39¼	38	38⅜	—38¾
18	18½	605	Lake Erie & West	18⅜	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	17¾	217	Lake Shore	174½	174¾	174	174¾	+ ⅛
45	48	250	Long Island	45½	45¾	45¼	45¼	—1¾
61¾	61⅝	27,465	Louisville & Nashville	59⅝	61¼	59⅝	61¼	+ ⅛
104¾	104⅞	4,775	Manhattan Con	105½	106	104½	104½	+ ⅛
122½	122⅝	6,405	Metropolitan Traction	120¾	121½	120⅜	120⅝	+ ⅛
2		100	Mexican National ctfs	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	.....
105¼	106¼	305	Michigan Central	106	106	106	106	+ ⅛
25⅜	26½	4,315	Minn. & St. Louis	25	26¼	25	25⅞	+ ⅛
87	88	535	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	87	89⅜	87	89⅜	+ ⅛
58	58	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	58¼	200	Minnesota Iron	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
35⅜	16	2,820	Mo., Kan. & Texas	30⅝	31⅜	30⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
28¼	36	5,630	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	½	½	½	½	+ ⅛
24¼	28⅝	4,170	Missouri Pacific	12½	12½	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
170	248	129	Mobile & Ohio	4¾	5½	4¾	5¼	+1
36⅜	171	100	Morris & Essex	154¼	154¼	143	143	— ⅜
105	36⅝	3,610	National Lead Co	32¾	33¼	32	32	— ⅜
107½	106¼	310	National Lead Co., pf	119½	119½	119½	119½	+ ⅛
98⅜	107⅜	100	National Linseed Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	.....
107½	97	4,290	New Jersey Central	58	58	58	58	.....
15⅜	107⅜	2,886	New York Central	55⅜	55⅝	55⅜	55½	.....
75	16	525	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	72¾	73	72½	72⅝	— ⅛
39¾	76	32	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
17	39¾	2,400	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	21⅝	21¾	21⅜	21¼	+1½
37⅜	17⅞	2,140	N. Y., Sus. & West	158	158	158	158	—1¼
13	38	2,015	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	95⅜	96¼	95⅜	96¼	+1⅜
34⅞	14	1,400	Norfolk & Western	101½	101⅞	101⅛	101⅜	+1⅜
5⅜	35	34	Norfolk & West. pf	19	20	19	19¾	+ ⅝
10½	5½	300	North American	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
17¼	16⅝	16,457	Northern Pacific	33⅛	33⅝	32	32	— ⅜
17¼	17⅞	42,474	Northern Pacific pf	93¾	94⅛	93⅜	94	+1⅛
64½	68	8,610	Ontario & Western	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	23½	550	Or. R. & Nav. pf	65¼	65½	65¼	65½	+ ⅛
31¾	31⅞	810	Oregon Short Line	22¼	23	22	23	+ ⅛
1⅞	2	900	Pacific Mail	31⅞	32	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
5½	6¼	220	Peo., Dec. & Evans	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	.....
20⅝	21	5,560	Peoria & Eastern	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	.....
59½	60¼	400	P., C., C. & St. Louis	20¾	20¾	18⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
175½	176	890	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	60	60	60	60	.....
26¾	27	26,810	Pull. Pal. Car Co	175½	176	175½	176	.....
54⅜	54½	28,689	Reading	26⅞	27⅜	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
33¼	33½	6,145	Reading 1st pf	53⅜	55	53⅜	54⅜	+ ⅛
51	53	100	Reading 2d pf	33	33¾	33	33½	.....
5½	5¾	300	Rio Grande West. pf	52	52	52	52	.....
44⅞	44¾	25	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½	.....
13½	14	300	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	44	44	44	44	.....
7	7½	3,435	St. L. & San Fran.	13	14	13	13⅞	.....
55¼	55⅝	1,370	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	7	7¼	7	7¼	.....
20⅜	20⅝	2,500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	55	56	54⅝	55¼	.....
5	5⅜	500	St. Louis Southw.	20	20½	19⅝	20½	.....
68¾	69	3,585	St. Louis Southw. pf	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼	.....
144	145	100	St. Paul & Omaha	13	13½	13	13½	.....
20¼	21	600	St. Paul & Omaha pf	68½	69¾	68¼	68¾	.....
11⅛	11⅜	6,717	Southern Pacific	144½	144½	144½	144½	.....
35⅜	35½	14,310	Southern Railway	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	.....
8¼	8⅜	270	Southern Railway pf	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	.....
29⅜	29½	5,082	Standard R. & T	35¼	35¾	34¾	35⅜	.....
12⅞	13	3,025	Tenn. Coal & Iron	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
12	12	50,962	Texas Pacific	29¾	30	29½	29½	.....
4⅜	4¾	2,917	Union Pacific	12¾	13	12¾	13	.....
47	48	50	U. P., Denver & Gulf	9⅜	12	9⅜	12	.....
9	9¼	2,141	United States Express	4	4	3⅞	4	.....
66½	67	925	United States Leather	9	9	9	9	.....
16⅜	17¼	700	United States Rubber	67½	68	67	67¼	.....
63½	64	1,848	U. S. Rubber pf	17	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
7¼	7½	735	Wabash	62	63½	61⅞	63¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	18⅞	2,360	Wabash pf	7⅜	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+2
8⅝	8⅞	100	Western Union Beef	18½	19	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
93	93¼	23,393	Western Union Tel	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
1¼	1⅜	150	Wheeling & Lake Erie	93	93⅝	92¼	92⅞	.....
6¾	7½	210	Wheeling & L. E. pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	.....
3¼	3¾	250	Wisconsin Central	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Sales.		635,247		3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	.....	97½	Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	5	14	National Starch	8	10
4s, r., 1907	.....	113¾	C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	3	Nat. St. 1st pf	68	75
4s, c., 1907	.....	112	Col. H. V. & T.	3	3½	Nat. St. 2d pf	31	35
4s, r., 1925	.....	125⅜	Col. H. V. & T. pf.	15	30	New Central Coal	5	8½
4s, c., 1925	.....	125⅜	Com. Cable	170	...	N. Y. & N. R. Gas	88	90
5s, r., 1904	.....	113⅜	Consol. Coal	38	...	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	13	20
5s, c., 1904	.....	113⅜	Den. & R. G.	12¼	13	N. Y. & N. H	116	118
Currency 6s, 1898	102	..	D. M. & Ft. D.	12¼	12½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf	70	...
Currency 6s, 1899	105	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	123	125	N. Y. & N. H	178	180
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102¼	..	E. & T. of B'klyn.	115	115½	Norfolk Southern.	65	72
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102¼	..	Flint & P. Marq.	10	11	Northwest. Tel	110	...
Alb. & Sus.	175	..	Flint & P. M. pf.	30	33½	Ont. Mining	4	7
Alton & T. H.	59	60	Gt. Nor. pf.	120	125	Ore. R. & N.	28	29
Am. Coal	120	130	Homestake	35	40	Penn. Coal	330	...
Am. T. & C.	92¼	94½	Ill. Cent. L. 1.	96	98	P., Ft. W. & C.	108	..
Ann Arbor	12	13	Ill. Steel Co.	44	46	Quicksilver	1	2½
Bell. & So. Ill. pf.	121	..	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	45	..	Quicksilver pf.	7¾	10½
Boston A. & P. pf.	105	107	Joliet & Chicago	156	165	Rens. & Saratoga	182½	186
Buff., R. & P.	37	20	Keokuk & D. M.	118	4¾	Rio Grande W.	21	22
Bur., C. R. & N.	70	85	Keokuk & West.	31	..	R., W. & O.	118	125
Capital Traction	54½	..	Kingston & Pem.	1	4	St. P. & Duluth.	23	27
Chi. & Alton pf.	165	..	L. E. & W. pf.	72½	73½	St. P. & D. pf.	75	78
Chi. & E. Ill.	46	50	Mahoning Coal	100	105	St. P. M. & M.	120	125
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	97	100½	Mah. Coal R. R. pf.	¾	..	Sixth Avenue	190	195
Chi. & N. W. pf.	162	165	M. C. R. pf.	128	..	T. P. Land Tr.	8	8½
Consol. Ice	37½	..	Manhattan Beach	100	115	Third Avenue	154	156
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	Md. Coal pf.	45	60	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	27	25
						Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	70
						Wells-F. Express	110	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
130	Am. Sp. Mfg.	14¼	14¼	14	14
1,660	Am. Sug. Ref.	110½	110¾	110	110¼
200	Am. Tobacco	145	145	145	145¾
100	A., T. & S. F.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1,980	A., T. & S. F. pf.	15	15¼	14¾	15
1,110	Chicago Gas	30⅜	32⅜	30¾	32¼
2,650	C., R. I. & P.	102	102	101¼	101⅜
10,530	C., B. & Q.	95⅞	96	95⅜	96
18,350	C., M. & St. P.	93¼	94¼	93¼	94¼
940	C. Great West.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	C. St. P. M. & O.	69	69	69	69
524	Central of N. J.	97½	97⅝	96¾	96¾
140	Ches. & Ohio	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
610	C. & Northwest.	120½	120⅝	119¾	120⅜
110	Gen. Electric	37¼	37¾	36⅞	37⅜
5,340	Louis. & Nash.	60	60¼	59⅝	60⅛
260	Manhattan	105¾	106¾	105	106¼
1,150	Mo. Pacific	29¾	29¾	28⅝	28⅝
90	National Lead	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
80	N. Y. Central	107⅝	107⅝	107⅛	107⅜
40	N. Y., O. & W.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
160	N. Y., L. E. & W.	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17⅝
240	North. Pacific	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
4,140	N. Pacific pf.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅛	40⅜
11,400	Reading	27⅜	27⅝	26¾	27⅛
40	Reading 1st pf.	53⅞	54	53⅝	54
220	Southern pf.	32⅜	35¼	32⅜	35¼
50	Stand. R. & T.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Stand. R. & T. pf.	68	68	68	68
4,245	Texas Pacific	13⅝	13⅝	13	13
30	U. S. Leather pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½
40	Wabash pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
5,050	Western Union	93	93⅝	92¾	93⅜
78,989					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	56¾	56¾	56¼	56½
5,000	M., K. & T. 2d.	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
12,000	Nassau El. 1st	100	100	100	100
	U. P., D. & G. 1st	44	44	44	44
$37,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$228,104,809
Gold reserve	141,147,177
United States notes in the Treasury	31,212,374
Treasury notes of 1890	30,529,633
Total receipts; this day	34,481,168
Total receipts, this month	690,691
Total receipts, this year	7,097,603
Total expenditures, this day	46,124,967
Total expenditures, this month	1,242,000
Total expenditures, this year	128,932,000
Deposits in National banks	62,132,908
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	16,837,680
Government receipts from internal revenue	270,692
Customs	204,570
Miscellaneous	331,154
	64,967

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—An advance of nearly 3 points took place in West Chicago to-day. The stock opened at 105½ account, and immediately started in on an advance which did not stop till 108¼ was reached. The close was 107⅝. Listing of the stock in New York was said to be the main influence. There was little difference between account and regular. North Chicago moved up to 250. Lake Street "L" sold up to 18¾, account, and 18 regular. Match opened at 145, account, and advanced to 146, closing at 145. Metropolitan Elevated closed at 6, the fives selling for 48½. Clearing House settlements to-day:

Am. Strawboard	.....
C. & Chi. G. & D. Co.	.....
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	63½
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	11
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co.	32⅜
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	28½
Chicago City Railway	49
Diamond Match Company of Ill.	245
Lake St. Elevated	14¼
Int. Packing Co.	17⅜
Int. Packing Co. pf.	19
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co.	42
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf.	.....
N. Y. Biscuit Co.	84½
Nat. Carbon Co.	49¾
Street's W. S. C. Line	230½
W. Chi. St. R. R.	105½
Lake St. El. t. certs	107⅝
South Side El. R. R.	15⅝
	43¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Local commission houses had another big day, trading being very active, especially in the Reading, Northern Pacific, and Choctaw issues, and Metropolitan Traction and Marsden. The latter was strong until late in the afternoon, when it broke from 22½ to 20⅝ on pool manipulation. It was quickly sent back to 22½, but closed lower at 21¾@21⅝. Union Traction improved on the official announcement that A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad has decided to go into the directory. Metropolitan was again taken up to 124¼ by the Widener-Elkins people. It closed here at 123@124, against New York's closing of 122¼@122¾. United Gas was off ½ on realizing sales, but the Pennsylvania

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		
17,000	.....	85
Am Tobacco Co scrip		
5,000	.....	84
2,000	.....	84
12,000	.....	83
560	.....	85½
1,000	.....	84
5,000	.....	84
Atch, Col & P 1st, tr r		
20,000	.....	82½
Atch Jewell Co & West 1st, Tr Co certfs		83
3,000	.....	29
2,000	.....	30
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		
10,000	.....	84
5,000	.....	84
At, T & S F gen 4s		83⅜
76,000	.....	87½
2,000	.....	87⅝
78,000	.....	87½
6,000	.....	87⅝
63,000	.....	87⅝
500	.....	87⅝
50,000	.....	87⅝
60,000	.....	87⅝
Adjustment 4s		
25,000	.....	56⅞
90,000	.....	57
5,000	.....	57
72,000	.....	56⅜
5,000	.....	57
67,000	.....	56⅞
5,000	.....	57
5,000	.....	57⅛
45,000	.....	57
10,000	.....	57⅛
10,000	.....	56⅞
45,000	.....	57
5,000	.....	56⅝
51,000	.....	56⅞
1,500	.....	56⅜
7,000	.....	57
7,000	.....	56⅜
10,000	.....	56½
Austin & N W 1st		56⅜
11,000	.....	85
Brooklyn Eley 1st, Trust Co certfs		
4,000	.....	82½
3,000	.....	83
3,000	.....	83½
1,000	.....	82¾
Brooklyn R T 5s		
5,000	.....	88¼
2,000	.....	88⅝
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		88
Canada Southern 2d		
2,000	.....	98
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		
10,000	.....	100
3,000	.....	38½
13,000	.....	38½
15,000	.....	38¾
Cent Ga Ry 3d inc		38⅜
2,000	.....	8¼
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s		
9,000	.....	113⅝
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		
9,000	.....	93⅞
Cent Pac 6s, 1898		
2,000	.....	101½
Cent Pac ext 5s		
1,000	.....	100¾
Cent Pac 6s, 1898		
2,000	.....	101¾
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		
50,000	.....	81¾
20,000	.....	81½
2,000	.....	81¾
2,000	.....	81⅜
3,000	.....	81½
3,000	.....	81¾
14,000	.....	81⅞
1,000b3	.....	82
Ches & Ohio con 5s		
1,000	.....	111
Chi, B & Q conv 5s		
10,000	.....	107¾
Chi, B & Q deb 5s		
4,000	.....	104½
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s		
5,000	.....	94¼
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		
5,000	.....	102½
Chi, Ind & Louis refg 6s		
2,000	.....	97
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		
1,000	.....	105⅞
C, St P, M & O cons		
2,000	.....	132½
Chi Term Trans, Trust Co certfs prop		
5,000	.....	44¾
10,000	.....	44⅞
75,000	.....	45
Cin Day & Ir 1st 5s		
10,000	.....	109½
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs		
5,000	.....	6¼
5,000	.....	6
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certfs		
4,000	.....	74
Detroit Gas Co 5s		
5,000	.....	88¼
3,000	.....	88⅝
3,000	.....	89
2,000	.....	89½
East Tenn reorg lien 4-5s		
2,000b3	.....	91
Erie gen lien 4s		
5,000	.....	72
30,000	.....	71¾
40,000	.....	72¼
27,000	.....	72½
63,000	.....	72½
75,000	.....	72⅝
47,000	.....	72⅝
Erie 4s prior bonds		
10,000	.....	92⅛
45,000	.....	92½
10,000	.....	92¼
25,000	.....	92¼
10,000	.....	92⅜
Ft W & D C 1st		92¼
12,000	.....	67¼
2,000	.....	67⅜
4,000	.....	68
Ft W & R G 1st		
15,000	.....	57⅜
Galv, H & H 5s		
2,000	.....	88
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s		
5,000	.....	91¼
11,000	.....	91⅝
Total sales	.....	

Ga & Alab 1st 5s		
6,000	.....	103
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s		
1,000c	.....	110½
Ind, Dec & West 1st		
14,000	.....	105
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge		
1,000	.....	85
Iowa Central 1st 5s		
3,000	.....	97
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs		
29,000	.....	89
1,000	.....	89¼
1,000	.....	89¼
15,000	.....	89½
10,000	.....	89½
38,000	.....	89½
10,000	.....	89⅝
10,000	.....	89¾
10,000	.....	89¾
10,000	.....	89⅞
35,000	.....	89¾
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s		
3,000	.....	103½
5,000	.....	102¾
1,000	.....	102½
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st		
2,000	.....	101
Lehigh Val Term 5s		
10,000	.....	110½
5,000	.....	111
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented		
4,000	.....	101
3,000	.....	100½
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s		
13,000	.....	84¼
Manhattan Ry con 4s		
10,000	.....	97½
2,000	.....	97¾
Mich Cent cons 7s		
1,000	.....	116½
Mil, L S & W ext 5s		
5,000	.....	115⅝
Mil & St Paul cons		
1,000	.....	137½
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac Western 5s		
1,000	.....	115
Mil & St Paul cons		
2,000	.....	137½
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A		
9,000	.....	103
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		
5,000	.....	87
3,000	.....	86⅞
Mo, K & T 2d		
5,000	.....

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

W. Bourke Cockran's Trade—Other Dealings and Items of Interest.

W. Bourke Cockran has purchased from John T. Williams, for $330,000, the nine-story stone-front business building, 3 and 5 Waverley Place, north side, 100 feet west of Broadway. The transaction is to a certain extent a trade, Mr. Cockran giving in part payment for the above property his four-story stone-front residence at the northeast corner of Sixteenth and O Streets, Washington, at $100,000, and his former home in this city, 125 West Sixty-fourth Street, at $30,000. The trade was negotiated by Frank H. Keeler.

From what could be gathered yesterday from various sources, it appears that the property of the Bank for Savings, on Bleecker Street, while it has not yet been sold, is out of the market. The Board of Directors has not yet given its consent to any disposition of the old building, and no contracts have as yet been signed, but that a satisfactory offer has been made for the property there can be little doubt, and the formal closing of the transaction may be expected at no very remote date. It is reported that the buyers are a syndicate, who have recently made other purchases in this neighborhood for improvement, and that they will erect on the site of the old bank a modern business building. The price paid for the plot is reported at something under $200,000.

Randolph Guggenheimer has sold to Frieda Hart the two four-story brick tenements, with stores, 283½ and 30 Front Street, 38 by 71.

Henry Richard has sold for Mrs. Annie M. Thomas, to Morris Finkelstein, the four-story tenement, with store, 17 Attorney Street, 22 by 20.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have purchased from the Washington Life Insurance Company the five four-story brick tenements 63, 65, 67, 69, and 71 Mangin Street, 125 by 100.

William R. Lowe & Co. have sold for Potter & Brother to M. L. & C. Ernst, for about $27,000, three lots on One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, between Eighth and Manhattan Avenues.

Richard Alexander has sold for George H. Cook to Julius J. Lyons the seven-story apartment house Vendome, at the corner of Gates and Grand Avenues, Brooklyn, and two adjoining dwellings on a plot 82 by 98. In part payment Mr. Lyons gives a tract of about twenty acres, bounded by King's Bridge Road, Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and the Harlem River, at the extreme northern point of Manhattan Island.

J. H. Marx has sold for Gustav P. Helfrecht to Charles Abrahams and Joseph Moses, for $19,000, the five-story apartment house 536 East Eighty-fourth Street, 25 by 102.2.

B. M. Strauss & Co. have leased for George D. Williams to Hawley & Hoops for a term of years the six-story building 58 Crosby Street. The building has been without tenants since its completion four years ago, and it is thought that the future widening of Elm Street has had much to do with its being leased at this time.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Forbes Hennessy, referee, 153 West Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 393 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 19 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,788.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale, Lot on map of part of farm of Mary C. P. Masonic, formerly in Yonkers, now in the Twenty-fourth Ward, all title and interest of William Foster, Jr., and Elnathan Sweet, on June 11, 1897.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 91.1 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, for a one and two story brick church, 40 by 67, Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church of 335 West Eighty-fourth Street, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for two five-story brick and stone flats, 25 by 97.4, John Fridel of 516 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, owner; John C. Burns of 101 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $52,000.

Woody Crest Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of Devoe Street, for a one-story frame studio, 18 by 28.7, Kate B. Anderson, owner; J. I. Campbell of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Jerome Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

St. Lawrence Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of Merrill Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 21 by 38, Regina Reisenacker of 776 Forest Avenue, owner; Gustav Schwarz of 1,780 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $2,700.

Lafayette Avenue and Whittier Street, centre of roadway, for a one-story temporary frame boarding house, 100 by 25, city, owner; Charles Baxter & Son of 2,580 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

No. 150 Avenue C, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores, A. & S. Hirsch of 72 St. Mark's Place, owners; Jardine, Kent & Jardine of 1,262 Broadway, architects; cost, $750.

Nos. 467 and 469 Sixth Avenue and 103 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a three and five-story brick and stone workshops, with stores, Pacely estate of 387 Sixth Avenue, owners; Jardine of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $600.

No. 1,248 Vanderbilt Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, Ellen Kelly of 1,248 Vanderbilt Avenue, owner; F. R. McLennan of 1,736 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 11.

BLEECKER ST, 182, s w s, 50 ft n w of Macdougal St, 25x98; Emanuel Kind to Daniel E. Sickles, trustee, &c., of George S. and Eda Sickles..... 1

DELANCEY ST, 45, Tobias Silverstone to Elisa Hershfield, ½ part..... 17,500

EDENWOOD AV, e s, 314.8 n of 167th St, James St, 50x100; Lillian R. Chatterton to Charles W. Swift..... 50

GORE ST, 90, 97, 730, and 731, and w ½ of Lot 630, map of the Village of Wakefield, Westchester; Ephraim C. Gates to Lucy G. Barnard and another....Gift

HILLA AV, e s, 200 ft s of Ogden Av, 25x100; Samuel F. Ball to Lillian M. Ball..... 1

LOT 362, Block K, of amended map of Hudson P. Rose property, Mapes estate; H. P. Rose to Charles Knauf..... 600

MAIN ST, w s, 155.9 ft s of West Farms Road, 2x66x225; Ephraim C. Gates to Lucy G. Barnard and another....Gift

MARKET ST, 83, s w corner of Cherry St, 20x51; Gustave Disch to William Dineen..... $13,500

MOTT AV, w s, 170 ft s of 138th St, 88.1 x irregular, to Harlem River; Ephraim C. Gates to Lucy G. Barnard and another.....Gift

TELLER AV, n w s, 358.10 ft n e of 169th St, 50x100; Ephraim B. Levy to George Ludwig..... 1,700

TELLER AV, n w s, 433.10 ft n e of 169th St, 25x100; Ephraim B. Levy to John Adams..... 890

TILDEN AV, e s, extends from Arthur to Briggs St, 1x—; Malinda G. Mace to William's Bridge Land and Improvement Company..... 6,000

19TH ST, 122, s s, 25x100; William G. Davies, referee, to Edward Jansen..... 27,300

19TH ST, 129, n s, 425.8 ft e of 6th Av, 20.5x92; William G. Davies, referee, to Edward Jansen..... 15,150

19TH ST, 131, n s, 356.1 ft w of 6th Av, 20.5x92; William G. Davies, referee, to Edward Jansen..... 15,600

27TH ST, 355, n s, 206.3 ft e of 9th Av, 21.3x98.9; Maria de los Dolores de Rivas and others to Kate B. Anderson..... 10,500

27TH ST, 355, n s, 206.3 ft e of 9th Av, 21.3x98.9; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee, &c., to Kate B. Coffey, part..... 3,500

27TH ST, 355, n s, 206.3 ft e of 9th Av, 21.3x98.9; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee, &c., to Maria de los Dolores de Rivas..... 1

27TH ST, n s, 206 ft e of 9th Av, 21.3x98.9; 35th St, s s, 555 ft w of 5th Av, 20x98.9; Lexington Av, w s, 19.9 ft s of 41st St, 19.9x98; Maria de los Rivas to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York..... Nom.

28TH ST, 54, s s, 433 ft w of 5th Av, 18x100.1; Mary M. Hoffman to T. J. Oakley Rhinelander..... 1

30TH ST, 246, s s, 268.9 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x100.5; Hampton D. Ewing to Samuel Pollock..... 112

71ST ST, 351, n s, 456.3 ft w of West End Av, 18.9x102.2, J. Carlyle Raymond to John H. Betts..... 37,500

79TH ST, 221, s s, 251 ft w of 4th Av, 20x75; Georgiana Lyon to Ruth E. Scott, ½ part..... 10,000

83D ST, s s, 156 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x102.2; Andrew Kirkpatrick and another to James M. Pleasants..... 1

90TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Isaac L. Smith to Amelia Steppe..... 1

97TH ST, 133, n s, 492 ft e of 10th Av, 19x100.11; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, to Elliott S. Sidney and another, trustees 15,000

97TH ST, 149, n s, 290 ft e of 10th Av, 15x100.11; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, to Gilbert A. Robertson Home..... 14,500

98TH ST, e s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Caroline Wiener to Simon Adler..... 1

109TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100.11; Francis Crawford to Benjamin Spencer..... 1

109TH ST, 317, n s, 201 ft e of 2d Av, 24x100.10; John Aichele to Levy Rothstein..... 14,150

112TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Arthur L. Wood and another, executors, &c., to Randolph W. Townsend.. 10,000

115TH ST, s s, 130 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Dora Wagner to Constantine Wagner..... 1

121ST ST, 230, s s, 304 ft w of 7th Av, 17x100.11; Mary Scully to Frederick E. Monti, exchange and.....

122D ST, s s, 187.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 18.6x100.10; Christian and Mina Schiebel to Frank Bush..... Gift.

134TH ST, s s, s w corner of 5th Av, runs w 110x s 99.11x e 25x n 75x e 85 to 5th Av x n 24.11; Edward Russell, referee, to Alois Gutwillig..... 6,000

140TH ST, 215 East, and 3d Av, 2,621; William G. Walters to Augusta Weller, leasehold..... 1

151ST ST, 558, s s, 150 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 25x99.11; Florence G. Morrison to Emma Y. Short and another.....

159TH ST, or John St, n w corner of St. Ann's Av, runs n 191.5x w 250.3 to Brook Av x s 191 to street x e 279.8; Marie T. Upington to Louis J. Pooler, exchange and..... 7,500

159TH ST, or John St, s w corner of St. Ann's Av, runs w 287.5 to Brook Av x 79.5x298.5x122.11; Louis J. Pooler to Marie T. Upington, exchange..... —

Recorded Leases.

ADRIANCE, James B., to Max Muller; 1 e corner of Amsterdam Av and 129th St, 3 12 years..... 240

BROWN, Yetta, to Frank Rosenberg; 20 Ludlow St, store, &c., 5 years..... 720

HEWISON, Charles W., to Henry Heppenheimer; 179 Christopher St, 1 year.. 1,000

HOROWITZ, Jacob, to Morris Monsky; 8 Ludlow St, 5 2 3 years..... 2,800

JOHNSON, Frank E., executor, &c., to H. Kattenhorn; 558 3d Av, store, &c., 5 years..... $1,500, 2,000

LANDAUER, Julius, and Maurice Kalm to Anna Delperzu; 190 Elizabeth St, 3 years 2,580

NEUGASS, Henry, to Isaac Fine; 123 Forsyth St, 9½ years..... 1,500

ROBINSON, Henry P., to John Reinhard; 838 1st Av, store, &c., 5 years..... 1,000

SPEIRS, Mary L., to John Scholl and another; 353 Bowery, 5 years..... $1,400, 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, John, to Ephraim B. Levy; n w s of Teller Av, 433.11 ft n e of 169th St, 3 years..... $445

ADAMS, Emma J. and Mary E., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 514 Washington St, 5 years..... 5,000

BOLAND, Agnes, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 43d St, 340 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 1,000

COFFEY, Kate D., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 27th St, 206.3 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years..... 6,000

CLARKE, Elizabeth and William D., to Robert L. Moffet; e s of Ryer Av, 482.5 ft n of Burnside Av, 3 years..... 3,350

CLARKE, Elizabeth and William D., to Robert L. Moffet; e s of Ryer Av, 457.5 ft n of Burnside Av, 3 years..... 3,350

DINEEN, William, to Gustave Disch; 83 Market St, or sflp, installments..... 2,500

FERGUSON, George W., and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 16 and 18 West 99th St, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 20,000

FITZPATRICK, James M., to Howard R. Martin; s s of 83d St, 156 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 20,000

GSELL, Charles S., and wife to S. C. Thompson & Co.'s Bank of Boonville, N. Y.; 152 East 30th St, collateral, &c.. 2,500

JANSEN, Edward, to the United States Trust Company of New York; 122 West 19th St, 1 year..... 16,000

JANSEN, Edward, to Pauline S. Kohn, executrix, &c.; n s of 19th St, 335.8 ft w of 6th Av, also n s of 19th St, 356.1 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years..... 10,000

KANE, Charles W., and wife to Carrie B. Williams; s s of 48th St, 500 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years..... 1,000

KERSE, Thomas, and wife to John J. Donnelly; n s of 174th St, 100 ft e of 11th Av, demand..... 2,500

KRESS, Marie, and husband to Barbara Gebe; 225 Bogden Av, 225 ft from Union St, 1 year..... 500

KOCH, Frank, and wife to Randolph Guggenheimer; s s of 138th St, 550 ft w of 11th av (or Boulevard), 1 year..... 1,500

LEVERS, Charles, and wife to the Citizens' Savings Bank, New York; n e corner of 1st Av and 102d St, 1 year..... 9,500

LEVY, Julius, Jacob A. Geissenhainer and another, trustees, &c., of Henry Ellsworth; 52 Stanton St and w s of Eldridge St, 60 ft n of Stanton St, 3 years..... 14,000

LINK, Gottlieb H., and wife to David C. Link; e s of Edgecombe Av, 195.10 ft s of 145th St, secures notes.....

PICKEN, Charles E., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 137th St, 100 ft w of 7th Av and six adjoining lots, 5 years, (seven mortgages)..... 83,000

PICKEN, James C., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 137th St, 225 ft w of 7th Av, and two lots adjoining above, 5 years, (three mortgages).. 33,000

PULLOCK, Samuel W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 246 West 53d St.... 1,500

ROTHSTEIN, Levy, to John and Julia Aichele; 317 East 109th St, 5 years..... 8,000

SCOTT, John E., to Georgiana Lyon; e s of 79th St, 21 ft w of 4th Av, ¾ parts, 5 years..... 10,000

SPENCER, Benjamin, to Francis Crawford; s s of 109th St, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 18,000

SWIFT, Charles W., to Frances A. Jones, administratrix, &c., of Samuel N. Stubbs, deceased; the 4th Boulevard Av, 344.7 ft n of St. James St, 3 years..... 1,000

SWIFT, Charles W., to Elmer A. Allen; e s of Edenwood Av, 344.7 ft n of St. James St, 3 years.....

WAHLE, William, and wife to William Mitchell, trustee of Clarissa E. Curtis; s s of 149th St, 400 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years..... 8,000

WAHLE, William, and wife to William H. Bagnell, and others, trustees, &c.; s s of 149th St, 415 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years..... 7,500

WAHLE, William, and wife to Edward Mitchell, trustee of Abner Weyman; s s of 149th St, 415 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years..... 1,000

WAHLE, William, and wife to Edward Mitchell as trustee of George M. Woolsey; s s of 149th St, 445 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years..... 8,250

WAHLE, William, and wife to James Lowerre, executor, &c., of Randolph Lowerre; s s of 149th St, 430 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years..... 8,500

WAHLE, William, and wife to Edward Mitchell, trustee of George M. Woolsey; s s of 149th St, 460 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years..... 8,250

WEINTRAUB, Fischel, and wife to the State Bank; 140 Rivington St, secures credits..... 4,000

WELLER, Augusta, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of Old Boston Road or Morris Av and Broncks St, 3 years..... 15,000

WILLIAM'S BRIDGE LAND AND IMPROVEMENT company of New York to Malida G. Mace; e s of Tilden Av, extends from Briggs to Arthur St, 3 years..... 3,200

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEARD, Curtis J., and Daisie I. Ross to C. Julie M. Husson, trustee..... $10,000

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK to Andrew Kirkpatrick, trustee..... 3,500

DAVIDSON, John, to Catharine E. Steers..... Nominal

GEBE, Barbara, executrix of George Gebe, to Barbara Gebe, (four assignments)..... Nominal

HERBERT, Ellen A., to Mary Conlon..... 2,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to the State Bank..... Nominal

RALPH, Henry, and Herman, ... Henry C. S. Stimpson and... Nominal

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Sylvia T. Knapp..... 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Solomon A. Fatman, (two assignments)..... 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Sylvia T. Knapp..... 10,000

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, w s, 104 ft s of Westchester Av, 108.4x90.3x57x70.3; Henry H. and James Wotherspoon against Katharine P. Kitchen, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.) Attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

57TH AV, n w corner of 136th St, 25x85; Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul against William and Jennie Lyman, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

57TH AV, s s, 2,244; Mary N. Wilmerding against William Lyman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorney, E. S. Rapallo.

57TH AV, 2,246; Louise C. Wilmerding against William Lyman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorney, E. S. Rapallo.

57TH AV, 2,248; Louise C. Wilmerding and Mary N. Wilmerding against William Lyman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorney, E. S. Rapallo.

113TH ST, n s, 243 ft w of Pleasant Av, 33.4x100.10; William H. Collins, administrator, &c., against Catherine Kehoe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

118TH ST, n s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Andrew Spadone and another against Clarence J. Hartley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorney, C. A. Ridgway.

164TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 50x112.4; Robert L. Brown and another, trustees, &c., against Catherina Schmidt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorneys, Opdyke, Willcox & Bristow.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Baltimore and Ohio Tracks Being Straightened and Grades Reduced.

The work of straightening the track and reducing the grade at Tabbs station on the second division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was completed on Monday afternoon and the first train to use the new line was the New York and St. Louis flyer. A heavy grade and three bad curves have been eliminated. A mile east, at Meyer's Hole, a similar improvement has been in progress for months, and it will be completed and ready for trains next Sunday. Several reverse curves and a dangerous "dip" are done away with at this point. Near Myer's Hole, at Tabler's, considerable changes will be made in the alignment of the track, and, as in the other two improvements, bad grades and sharp, annoying curves will be done away with. This part of the work will be completed in sixty days. The company will be able to pull several more cars than formerly in all its freight trains. The danger of derailment will also be greatly reduced.

Russell Sage and Iowa Central Proxies

Opposition to circulars issued by Russell Sage, and calling for proxies for the annual meeting of the Iowa Central Railway, Sept. 3, was made public in June. Matters have since been adjusted, and a new arrangement allows proxies in the name of Mr. Sage and those who figured in the opposition.

Adams Express Officials.

The Board of Managers of the Adams Express Company yesterday elected Henry Stanford Vice President and William B. Dinsmore Trustee, filling vacancies created by the death of Clarence A. Seward.

Railroad Men and Matters.

Maurice G. Wormser succeeds H. A. Gardner as Director of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company.

A. J. Cassatt will next week be elected a Director of the Union Traction Company of Philadelphia, to succeed Caleb S. Fox, who resigned last week.

Suggested as successor to the late Henry S. Marcy, President of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, are George A. Torrey, General Counsel of the road, and David P. Kimball, the State Director.

George H. Daniels, known wherever a railroad exists as the General Passenger Agent of the New York Central, is to be its Passenger Traffic Manager. Charles O. Scull, formerly General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, succeeds Mr. Daniels. Mr. Scull has had an active and satisfactory career in various positions on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, Pennsylvania lines, and the Baltimore and Ohio.

PHILIPPINE REBELS GAINING.

Cuban Tactics Adopted by the Revolutionists with Success.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The aspect of the war in the Philippines has changed, according to a correspondent of The Japan Advocate. In a letter from Balkakan July 3 he says that the revolutionists are following the Cubans' tactics, surprising convoys and detachments of Spanish troops, and up to date have been generally successful, acquiring a large number of Remington and Mauser rifles and ammunition at a trifling cost of lives comparatively.

NAVAL OFFICER HITS A COOLIE.

Ensign Everhart of the Yorktown Exonerated in Kobe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—Japanese advices say that Kobe is earning an unenviable notoriety in the matter of collisions with coolies. The latest case is that of Ensign Everhart of the United States cruiser Yorktown, who is charged with assaulting a rickasha coolie named Genzo Okaamoto, whom he had engaged at the American Hatoba to take him to the Naka-No-Tokywa.

In a dispute over payment for the work Everhart struck the coolie and produced a revolver, and subsequently fled into the house of W. P. Turrer. The court found that the officer had acted only in self-defense and dismissed the case.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Ensign J. R. Y. Balkely is ordered to Lancasterian Academy, Wheeling, West Va., Sept. 1.

Lieut. W. S. Sims is relieved from duty as naval attaché at Madrid, Spain.

Army.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, for competitive examination for promotion of such enlisted men as may be ordered before it. The following officers are detailed to compose the board: Capt. William Baird, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. James A. Irons, Twentieth Infantry; First Lieut. James A. Cole, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieut. John H. Stone, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Basil H. Dutcher, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Frederick V. Krug, Twentieth Infantry, Recorder.

Capt. James B. Aleshire, Assistant Quartermaster, will proceed to Louisville, Ky., on official business pertaining to the inspection of cavalry and artillery horses for the army.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Charles D. Parkhurst, Fourth Artillery, Department of the East, is extended one month.

Transfers in the Ninth Infantry: Second Lieut. Francis H. Schofel, from Company H to Company K; Second Lieut. Harry F. Rethers from Company K to Company H.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN CHICAGO.

Charles M. Clifford Kills His Wife and Then Himself.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Charles M. Clifford to-day murdered his wife by cutting her throat with a razor, and then committed suicide by shooting himself. Clifford was a baker and lived at 302 Rush Street, where the tragedy occurred.

The Cliffords came from Rochester, N. Y., where they were well known. It is supposed that jealousy caused the tragedy, a policeman being the object of Clifford's suspicion.

WRONG GAUGE AT A CROSSING.

Trolley Cars Unable to Go Over the Pennsylvania at New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 11.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company recently widened its roadbed through here, and put in four tracks instead of two, making it necessary to introduce an elaborate system of switches and frogs at George Street, where the tracks of the New Brunswick Traction Company cross the railroad at an angle.

The trolley cars attempted to cross this morning for the first time, but it was found that an error had been made, and the gauge of the tracks was a fraction too narrow for the cars. It will be necessary to tear up the entire work and have new frogs and castings made to the right gauge. Until then the trolley cars will not be able to cross the railroad. The Pennsylvania Railroad will have to bear the expense of the error.

BRIDEGROOM DOES NOT APPEAR.

Peter Hance Leaves Miss Laugherty of New Brunswick in the Lurch.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 11.—Peter Hance, a foreman in the Sayreville Brickyard, and Miss Julia Laugherty were to be married in the Church of Our Lady of Victories, at Sayreville, at 9 o'clock. The church was prettily decorated in anticipation of the event, and Miss Laugherty in her wedding gown, accompanied by her father and mother, arrived a few moments before the time set for the marriage. Hance did not appear.

For two hours the party waited in the church, and Miss Laugherty became nervous and hysterical. When it became certain that the missing man would not appear she fainted. Afterward she insisted that he was the victim of foul play. Mrs. Laughrey, the mother of the young lady, had to be taken home by a physician.

Hance could not be found to-day, and there is no clue to his whereabouts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

BULKHEAD OF 200 FEET; or, 100-FOOT BULKHEAD —WITH CONTIGUOUS PIER;— Either must have 4 to 8 lots immediately adjoining and lay between 14th and 125th Sts., On North or East River. Address MORTAR ASPHALT CO., care of Room 28, No. 150 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read, REAL ESTATE, 9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV. BROKER. APPRAISER.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Attractive ALL-LIGHT APARTMENTS to let. Rents, $900—$1,000. Portsmouth, 38 to 44 West 9th St. All-night elevator service. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

A Desirable FIRST APARTMENT to let, 54th St. near Madison Av.; perfect order; steam heat; immediate possession; rent moderate to desirable tenant. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART ONE, OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1897.—Present: Hon. Leslie W. Russell, Justice.

In the matter of the application of the DIAMOND POINT FOUNTAIN PEN COMPANY for leave to change its corporate name.

On reading and filing the annexed petition for leave to change its corporate name, made by the DIAMOND POINT FOUNTAIN PEN COMPANY and dated July 17, 1897, and the certificate of the Secretary of State and the affidavits thereto annexed, it is

Ordered, That the petitioner, the DIAMOND POINT FOUNTAIN PEN COMPANY, be and is hereby authorized to assume the name "Diamond Point Pen Company" on the 21st day of August, 1897; and it is further

Ordered, That this order be entered and the papers upon which it was granted be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York within ten days after the date hereof, and a certified copy of this order shall, within ten days after the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State; and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order, beginning within ten days after the entry thereof, be published in The New York Times once in each week for four successive weeks. Enter.

L. W. R.

LESSLER & MEYERS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. jy22-1aw4wTh

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff desires the trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against HESLEY SURBRIDGE, Hermann Wronkow, Joseph Byk, Morris Lowenstein, Abraham L. Lowenstein, Moses Phillips, and Isaac L. Phillips, defendants—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 14th, 1897.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 52 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

To Helen Surbridge: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the fourth day of August, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York at the County Court House, in said City of New York.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

au5-1aw7wTh

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of THOMAS H. SPAULDING and ROBERT E. JENNINGS, heretofore composing the firm of Spaulding, Jennings & Co., assigned to Charles T. Haviland, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., Supreme Court for the City and County of New York, to be holden in the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1897, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Charles T. Haviland, assignee of above-named Thomas H. Spaulding and Robert E. Jennings, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be [Seal.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Justice of the said court, this 4th day of August, 1897.

HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

FRANCIS FORBES, Attorney for Assignee. au5-1aw6wTh

FRANCE, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, dated the 11th day of August, 1897, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE FRANCE, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present the same, with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, William Harkness, the duly appointed assignee of said George France for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorneys, Wells, Waldo & Snedeker, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1897.—Dated New York, August 12th, 1897.

WILLIAM HARKNESS, Assignee.

WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Assignee, 34 Nassau Street, New York City. au12-1aw6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE HON. George P. Andrews, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York on the 24th day of June, 1897, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HARRIET L. COLLINS, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same with the vouchers therefor duly verified to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Harriet L. Collins, for the benefit of creditors, at the place of business of said Assignee, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September, 1897.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1897.

LOUIS CLARK, JR., Assignee. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City. jy8-1aw6wTh

THE NEW YORK TIMES. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CHARLES FARRAR ISOLA, plaintiff, against EUGENE M. BOEHEIM, Caroline Uhlig, Joseph Roth, Elizabeth Roth, Anna Levi, Charles S. Osborn, William Osborn, Robert A. Osborn, David Present, Hannah Present, Salvador Rodriguez, Benoit Wasserman, New York National Exchange Bank, the Southern National Bank of New York, David H. De Boer, Simon Bernheimer, Josephine Schmid, Edward B. Brice, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York, defendants. Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, May 17th, 1897.

BERGEN & DIKMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address No. 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

To the defendants Eugene M. Boeheim and David H. De Boer: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, dated August 3d, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in the Court House, New York City.—Dated August 3d, 1897.

BERGEN & DIKMAN, Attys. for Plff.

Office and Post Office address No. 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. au5-1aw8wTh

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—JULIUS SCHWENN, plaintiff, against ROSINA SCHWENN, Wilhemina Hierhagen, Mary Kuhn, Annie Becker, Helen Becker, Lizzie Becker, Jennie Becker, Ella Becker, Bertha Regal, Thedwig Brosig, Herman Strubeck, Mary Strubeck, and Annie Mulvihill, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 23, 1896.

BENNETT & SILVERMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and P. O. address, 150 Nassau St., New York City.

To the defendants, Thedwig Brosig, Herman Strubeck, and Mary Strubeck: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George P. Andrews, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the City of New York, dated the 25th day of June, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in said city.—Dated New York, July 14th, 1897.

BENNETT & SILVERMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

jy15-1aw7wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST 79TH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against JENNIE L. DENIG, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, bearing date the 14th day of July, 1897, I, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 12th day of August, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 79th Street, distant three hundred and ninety-three (393) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of 79th Street and Columbus Avenue; thence northerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred and two (102) feet and two (2) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line nineteen (19) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred and two (102) feet and two (2) inches to the northerly side of 79th Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of 79th Street nineteen (19) feet to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being known by the street number 153 West 79th Street.—Dated New York, July 21st, 1897.

FORBES HENNESSY, Referee.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 Wall St., N. Y. City. jy21-2aw3wW&Sau12

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ABRAHAM L. NEWBERGER, plaintiff, against LOTTIE E. STEIN, Myer J. Stein, and Jacob A. Stein, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of July, 1897, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 2d day of August, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 10th day of August, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon, described as follows: Beginning at the point on the northerly side of Fiftieth Street, distant one hundred and ninety

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

9:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for

SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ. LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M, 11:10 P. M.

THE GRAND VIEW —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M, 10:55 P.M.

AMES COTTAGE, —Lv NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:57 P. M., 6:37 A. M., 10:32 P. M.

CASCADEVILLE.

THE CASCADE, —Lv. N. Y., 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M; ar. 8:15 P. M.; 7:55 A. M., 11:40 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:06 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

WAWBEEK LODGE
ADIRONDACKS.
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
Choice rooms with special rates for balance of the season.
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1st.
Address URIAH WELCH, Wawbeek, (Franklin County,) N. Y.

WAYSIDE INN
AND COTTAGES.
LAKE LUZERNE,
Gateway to the Adirondacks and the most beautiful lake in the mountains.
Warren Co., N. Y. June 20th to October 1st.
Souvenir book containing views of Lake Luzerne mailed upon application. Address until June 15, E. C. KING, Hotel Kenmore, Albany, N. Y.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.
"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (5) cents in stamps for "Long Island" or (3) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Oriental Hotel
Now Open.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.
See Time Table Excursion Column.
Bicyclists can now ride direct to and have their wheels checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

LONG BEACH HOTEL
and Cottages. Now open.
40 minutes from New York via L. I. R. R.
NEW BOULEVARD FOR DRIVING AND BICYCLING COMPLETED TO THE HOTEL.
NEW SANITARY PLUMBING THROUGHOUT.
A. E. DICK, LESSEE AND PROPRIETOR.
LONG BEACH, L. I., N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union.
Special Terms per Week or Season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.

HUESTIS HOUSE,
SOUTH BROADWAY,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Send for book and terms. W. B. HUESTIS, Prop.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
ELEVATION 1800 FEET.
HOTEL EARLINGTON.
A perfect Summer and Autumn home.
Opposite Bath House.
Open Until October 1st.
ST. JAMES HOTEL.
(Located in Earlington Park.)
Complete in every particular. Moderate rates. Train leaves N. Y. 10 A. M.; arrives at 4:50 P. M.
NO MOSQUITOES. NO FLIES.

Miscellaneous.

Rest, Recreation, Restoration to Health.
The Glen Springs
WATKINS GLEN, N. Y. A Sanatorium of the highest class. Ideal location. Perfect equipment. Mineral water and baths unequaled. Hay fever unknown. Illustrated book free.
WM. E. LEFFINGWELL, Mgr., Watkins Glen, N. Y.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
P. P. SHARP, Prop.
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE U. S.
PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE,
Near Lake George.
Accommodations first-class, rates moderate; all amusements; good bass fishing; scenery unexcelled; resident physician.
F. BIRDSALL, Manager, Glen Lake, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.

THE ALGONQUIN, NEAR EASTPORT, MAINE. HARVEY & WOOD, Mgrs., 373 Commonwealth Av., BOSTON.

NEW JERSEY.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
(OCEAN FRONT.)
Select family and transient hotel; reasonable rates. Illustrated Booklet Address J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Estimates for repairing platform at 7th Av., Harlem River. Contract No. 505, and for furnishing cobble stones under Contract No. 509, will be received by the Department of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, N. R., until 11:30 o'clock A. M., Aug. 24, 1897. For particulars see City Record.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers Kanterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to Pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Rhode Island and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE
For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made week days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE
For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier, 8:50 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.
Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.
Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1.00. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect at wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Trave, Tu., Au. 17, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Sept. 7, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Au. 24, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Sept. 14, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Au. 31, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10AM | Spree, Sat. Sept. 18, 10AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen.....Thursday, Aug. 12, Noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Aug. 19, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thurs., Aug. 26, Noon
Barbarossa.....Thursday, Sept. 2, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra, Aug. 14, 10 AM | Kaiser, Sept. 4, 10 AM
Fulda, Aug. 21, 10 AM | Ems, Sept. 11, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM †Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Kaiser W., 11 Nov. 13, 10 AM †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Normania, Nov. 20, 10 AM *A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE.
From New York to Plymouth.
(London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, A'g. 19, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM
Normannia, A'g. 26, 10 AM | P. Bism'ck, Sept. 16, 10 AM
Columbia, Sept. 2, 9 AM | Normannia, Sept. 23, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Palatia, Aug. 21, 11:30 AM | Prussia, Aug. 28, 7 AM
First cabin, $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....Aug. 18 | PARIS.....Sept. 8
ST. PAUL.....Aug. 25 | ST. PAUL.....Sept. 15
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 1 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 22
Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Westerniand, Au. 18, noon | Noordland, Sept. 1, Noon
Southwark, Au. 25, 3 PM | Friesland, Sept. 8, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 9 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonele, Sat., Aug. 14, 10 AM
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., Aug. 21, 10 AM
Rates of passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $100 and up; by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Etruria, Aug. 14, 3 PM | Lucania, Sept. 4, 11 AM
Campania, Aug. 21, 11 AM | Etruria, Sept. 11, 3 PM
Umbria, Aug. 28, 3 PM | Campania, Sept. 18, 10 AM
Extra Sailings.
Servia, Aug. 7, noon | Aurania, Sept. 7, noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, Aug. 18, Noon | Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon
Britannic, Aug. 25, Noon | Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon | Majestic, Sept. 29, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 6, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO. to
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
PERU, via Honolulu.....Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Aug. 13
COMANCHE.....Tuesday, Aug. 17
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Aug. 20
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, Aug. 24
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 316 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Jamestown, Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, foot of Beach st., every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN R'Y.
Trains leave foot of West 42d St., as follows:
15 minutes earlier than Franklin St.:
7:55 A. M., for Montana, Orr's Mills, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Edenville, Fallsburgh, Hurleyville, Lake Kiamesha, Liberty, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego.
9:15 A. M., for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountaindale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kiamesha, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, White Lake, Parksville, Livingston Manor, Rockland.
1:45 P. M., (Saturdays only,) for Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountaindale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kiamesha, Hurleyville, Fernadale, Liberty, White Lake, Parksville, Livingston Manor, Rockland.
3:15 P. M., for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountaindale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kiamesha, Hurleyville, Fernadale, Liberty, White Lake, Parksville, Livingston Manor, Rockland.
4:30 P. M., for Montana, Orr's Mills, Meadow Brook, Burnside, Campbell Hall, Stony Ford, Crystal Run, Middletown, Winterton, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.
6:15 P. M., (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.,) Daily, for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Randallsville, Hamilton, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, Niagara Falls, and points West. Pullman Sleeping Car; Reclining Chair Car, seats free through to Chicago without transfer; arrives Chicago 9:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman seats at 371 Broadway, N. Y.
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, (5:00 Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M., and 8:55 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M. week days.
CAPE MAY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 12:55 (Through Parlor Car) and 1:25 P. M. week days. Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 1:00 and 1:50 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 7:25, 8:55, 11:55 A. M., (5:05 Saturdays only,) 2:55, 3:55, 4:55, 6:35 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 7:40, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 4:25, 5:15 P. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court St., Brooklyn; 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after July 22d, 1897.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St., and Whitehall Terminal.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 9:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points South to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, (6:15, 8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.
Week days, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:33, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M. 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Rumson Road, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 1:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For PHILADELPHIA from Whitehall Terminal, Week days, 7:55, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (10:55 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:25, 1:55, 3:25, 3:55, (Buffet Car,) 4:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, 6:55, 8:25 P. M., 12:10 mdt.
Sundays, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.
From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later, with additional trains at 4:30 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.
For BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON from Whitehall Terminal.
Week days, 7:55, 9:25, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.
From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 787 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residence to destination.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, DINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West. Pullman Parlor Car, New York to Richfield Springs.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, HATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers. Sleepers New York to Richfield Springs.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 398 and 726 Fulton St., and 104 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.
CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:25, ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:35 A. M., 4:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P. M. daily.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St., 5 minutes later. All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y., 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:
7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing-room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.
1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; Due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing-room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday. On Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hot

TARIFF QUESTION DECIDED

Goods Imported into Canada and Thence Exported Must Pay Discriminating Duty.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION

Method of Conveyance Not Material —Question Concerning Goods Shipped to the United States Through Canada in Bond Now Under Consideration.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Attorney General, in an opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury rendered to-day, decides that goods, the production of a foreign country not contiguous to the United States, which are regularly imported into Canada and afterward exported to the United States, are subject to the discriminating duty of 10 per cent. provided for in Section 22 of the new Tariff act, and also that the method of conveyance, whether by water, rail, or otherwise, is not material.

The case in point was that of $90,000 worth of diamonds which were detained at one of the frontier Custom Houses until this question is decided. The diamonds are subject to the 10 per cent. duty. In his opinion the Attorney General says:

"Section 22 of the tariff act of July 24, 1897, continued the discriminating duty imposed by Section 14 of the former law, and added a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. on all goods which, 'being the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States, shall come into the United States' from a contiguous country without being imported 'in the usual course of strictly retail trade.'

"The former law imposed a discriminating duty only on goods imported in certain foreign vessels. The present law imposes a discriminating duty also on goods which come into the United States from a contiguous country and are not imported 'in the usual course of strictly retail trade.'

"It will be observed that the word 'imported' is not used in connection with goods which 'come into' the United States from a contiguous country, save in the exception exempting goods 'imported in the usual course of strictly retail trade'; but for the purpose of this opinion it is not necessary to consider the precise effect of the words 'come into' as distinguished from the word 'imported,' if indeed there be any difference in meaning.

"In determining whether the goods under consideration are subject to the discriminating duty, it is not material to ascertain the mode of transportation or method of importation; it is sufficient to know that they 'come into' the United States from a contiguous country, and within a class subject to duty—namely, are the 'production or manufacture of a foreign country not contiguous to the United States,' and are not 'imported in the usual course of strictly retail trade.'

It is said at the Treasury Department that the most important question involved in the interpretation of Section 22 is now under consideration by the Attorney General. This question is whether foreign goods coming through Canada under consular seal are subject to the discriminating duty. It is said, further, that these goods, as a large part of the exportations of tea and other commodities from China and Japan, coming by way of Vancouver and the Canadian Railroads. The volume of goods covered by the foregoing opinion of the Attorney General is unimportant, as compared with the goods shipped in bond.

The Duty on Hides.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Assistent Secretary Howell has decided that hides of American cattle slaughtered abroad are dutiable on being returned to the United States at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem under Section 437 of the new tariff. It is held that taking the hides from the cattle, salting and drying them, materially changes and improves their condition as an article of commerce, so that the article imported is entirely different from that exported.

SISTER OF CHARITY CAPTIVE.

Charged with Begging on Second Avenue by Agent of Gerry Society, But Released.

Sister Maria Rosa, of the Sisters of Charity of Newark, N. J., was arrested for begging on Second Avenue yesterday on the complaint of Frank Barkley, an agent of the Gerry Society. The sister carried a market basket, and was followed by a child.

Sister Maria Rosa is of Italian blood. She was seen to enter stores on Second Avenue and beg, and was taken earlier in the day to the Gerry society's rooms, where Superintendent Stocking warned her to desist. The Sister could not speak English, and an interpreter was procured. She appeared penitent, and promised to go back to the home of the Sisters. An hour afterward Barkley noticed the hooded figure and the child again, and, as he declares, they had commenced to beg again. He spoke to them, and Sister Maria bent her head and wept. The little girl clung to her and cried in sympathy. The arrest followed.

In the Yorkville Court the Sister said that she had only been in this country two months, and that she did not know that the warning from the society was imperative. Magistrate Wentworth released her on condition that she would return to the institution in Newark, which she promised to do.

GOMPERS ISSUES A CIRCULAR.

Position of Federation of Labor in Regard to Powderly.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has sent out a circular to trade unions explaining the position of the federation in regard to the appointment of T. V. Powderly as Commissioner of Immigration. He feels aggrieved that President McKinley appointed Mr. Powderly after the Senate failed to confirm his first nomination, because protests had been made against the appointment by organized labor.

Mr. Gompers goes on to say that, having received instructions in this matter, he wrote to President McKinley stating that the more thought that had been given to the matter the more absolutely was he of the opinion that a grave mistake had been made. The members of the American Federation of Labor were now discussing and voting upon the proposition of further restriction of immigration.

The immigration officers, Mr. Gompers says, bear out his statement that, without mutual confidence and respect existing between them and the officers of the various unions, their efforts to enforce the most beneficial features of the law must prove abortive. Such mutual confidence does not exist between Mr. Powderly and the labor unions.

Mr. Gompers said that he would not object to the appointment of Mr. Powderly to any other position within the President's gift, but he does not believe that his appointment to the position of Commissioner of Immigration will be regarded as either a compliment to or recognition of labor, but rather as an affront to it.

Riccadonna Arrested.

Abel Riccadonna, the Union Square restaurateur, was arrested Tuesday afternoon in a suit brought by Donato Pinto to recover $330, with interest and costs. He was released on furnishing $450 bail. Pinto declares that he loaned Riccadonna $330, and as he was unable to pay off the debt, he accepted the offer of an automatic piano. Pinto declares that he took the instrument, and then found that it was covered by three mortgages.

Bricks Fall from a Building.

Policeman Lonergan of the Old Slip Station shook the door of the four-story building at 10 Platt Street yesterday morning. Three seconds later ten rows of brick from the cornice of the building fell. The senior member of the drug firm of Hagerty Brothers & Co. believes the recent rains loosened the mortar. The building is fifty years old.

Mayor Strong to Speak.

Mayor William L. Strong and ex-Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger will be guests of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, which holds its annual reception and Summer night festival at Harlem River Park and Casino on Wednesday evening, Aug. 18. Speeches will be made by Mayor Strong, Grand Master Julius Harburger, and others.

POLICE BOARD AND O'BRIEN.

Precedent in Chicago for the Course of the Chief of Detectives in the Peterson Case.

Commissioner Andrews was not able to attend the meeting of the Police Board yesterday morning, being still confined to his house by diphtheria. He sent word that he was much better, but that he would not be able to go out for several days.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read, Commissioner Parker said: "Apropos of the vote of censure upon the Bureau of Detectives passed at the last meeting, for the information of the board I desire to lay before it a communication addressed to Siegel, Cooper & Co., which goes to show that Capt. O'Brien's action in the Peterson case was in accordance with the practice of the police in Chicago and other large cities in this country. And I propose to furnish other data on the same subject later."

Capt. O'Brien was censured for delay in taking steps for the apprehension of one Charles M. Fagenbush, after being notified by one Peterson, acting for the Theil Detective Agency, who asked for Fagenbush's arrest on a charge of swindling preferred in Denver. Capt. O'Brien told him to get the proper papers from the Denver authorities for Fagenbush's arrest. Siegel, Cooper & Co. applied to the Chicago police authorities for the arrest of one Frank N. Gardiner, whose photograph they forwarded. Horace M. Elliott, Chief of Detectives, in reply, wrote: "This department would have no authority to arrest him unless requested to do so by your local police authorities."

Patrolman Thomas H. Devine, who shot and killed Cornelius O'Keefe on July 31, was restored to duty by the board on recommendation of Chief Conlin. Devine had been exonerated by a Coroner's jury.

Mayor Strong sent to the board a letter which he had received from State Senator Albert A. Wray of Brooklyn. It called attention to the fact that George M. Huyck, chief engineer of the police boat Patrol, who has served in that capacity since June, 1892, receives a salary of $1,020, while his assistant engineer, serving under him, "is a patrolman, and by reason of that fact has a salary of $1,400, nearly $400 more than his chief." Senator Wray invoked the Mayor's good offices in favor of the correction of this anomaly.

The board granted Capt. Kirschner of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station thirty days' sick leave, and gave Detective Sergeants Valley and O'Connell permission to accept $50 as a reward for the arrest of Dan Noble, who had escaped from Auburn Prison. On motion of Commissioner Smith the courtroom and the schoolroom at Police Headquarters were set aside for holding examinations of applicants for the positions of poll and ballot clerks and inspectors for the coming election. The examinations will be held Aug. 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, and 25.

Secretary of State Palmer notified the board that the following State and county officers are to be voted for at the coming election: A Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, two Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, a Sheriff, a County Clerk, a Register, a District Attorney, and thirty-five members of the Assembly.

BULLDOG OWNED THE ROOF.

A Revengeful Tenant Placed "Bull" on Top of the Barracks—A Siege Followed.

In the neighborhood, the line of tenement houses between Seventy-first and Seventy-second Streets, in First Avenue, is called "The Barracks." In these houses there are 218 families and a janitor. This little city of people was in a state of wild alarm for two days until last evening. And it was all caused by a dog.

The janitor, who is usually called "the Mayor," is Ignatz Fritsch, and he lives in one of the houses, which is numbered 1,343 First Avenue. The trouble began Monday afternoon when Wolfert Posse bought a bulldog for 10 cents. It had one eye, half a tail, with the hair worn from his back. Posse formerly lived in the Barracks, but he moved away a month ago. Since that time he has often sat on the Barracks steps. The janitor got tired of seeing him, and ordered him away. When Posse got the dog, he led the animal through one of the houses of the block to the roof. There he left him.

The roof of the barracks is used as a roof garden by the tenants. Monday evening, when the 400 children started in long lines for the roof, they got no further than the second landing. At that point, as each got into the roof opening, they saw a grinning head with one eye. Then they heard low, rumbling growls. It was "Bull."

"Mayor" Fritsch, the janitor, tried it then. He got half way up the ladder to the roof and then changed his mind. "We'll starve him out," he said. Tuesday night the dog still had possession of the roof. One child got up from an end house while "Bull" was at the other end of the block. He held a baseball bat in his hand. "Watch me swipe 'im," he called out. Just then "Bull" saw him. He howled, and then started on a mad rush for the man. The baseball bat fell from the man's hand, and he dived through the roof opening. "Bull" got only about a foot of his coat.

Later in the evening Fritsch decided to try something new. He got a pound of beef, and tied a clothesline to it. Then he called in the committee members. "You see," said he, "I'll throw this meat up to him, then when he goes to eat it I'll drag it down a little; he'll follow it, then I'll drag it on some more. After a while I'll have him following the meat down to the street. You all ready?" he asked when the plan was explained. "Then all the men said "Nay, nay," and the women took the children to the nearest river pier to wait until it was all over.

The janitor threw the meat on the roof and held on by the rope. "Bull" saw the meat coming, and had it chewed off the rope before it landed. The janitor went down to the pavement in disgust. Last evening Fritsch was frantic. All night the dog howled on the roof, all day the tenants pounded on his door to tell him to get rid of the brute. So he found Policeman Henley. When the policeman started for the roof all the 400 children stood in the street and screamed. The policeman remained ten minutes, then went back to the street. "Go and get him, he's dead," said he. Two shots had finished "Bull."

REFORMING CONEY ISLAND.

District Attorney Backus of Brooklyn was happy yesterday when he learned that Detectives Gartland, Creau, and Belger had arrested three of the muscle dancers at Coney Island. He acknowledged yesterday that the Headquarters men had done what the police at Coney Island had practically refused to do.

Fatima, Saida, and Aeleka were charged before Justice Nostrand, in the West Brighton Police Court, with outraging public decency and held for examination. Police Captain Collins said last night that he had closed all the games in operation on the island. He said the same thing last week, but the games have been wide open as they were last night.

Deserter Escapes in the Night.

John D. Huddeston, a deserter from the army, who was serving a two-year term in the military prison on Governors Island, escaped Monday night. Huddeston was sent here from Vermont as a prisoner two months ago. He was intractable, and lately, when he became ill and was sent to the hospital, a special guard was ordered, as it was believed that he might be feigning.

The guard appears to have been absent or asleep on the night in question, for when the nurse went through the ward, at 2 o'clock in the morning, the patient was missing. He had passed out of the ward, reached a barred window, pried apart the bars, and slid to the ground on a leader pipe. A search was made, and his prison garb was found on the southeast wall overlooking Buttermilk Channel, which separates Governors Island from the Brooklyn shore. He had presumably swum to Brooklyn.

Electrician Fernbach Goes to Japan.

O. H. Fernbach, an electrical engineer of this city, has been appointed by the Japanese Government to supervise the construction of a trolley line, the first of any importance, near Tokio. Mr. Fernbach is a graduate of Sibley College, Cornell University, and prior to his departure for Japan was connected with the Western Electric Company. He is expected to arrive at Yokohama to-morrow.

Mrs. Morris May Live.

Mrs. Margaret Morris, who was shot on Tuesday by her husband, William Morris, recently released from Sing Sing Prison, will probably recover. The body of her husband is at 939 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Although Mrs. Morris says she is a daughter of Lord Conyers, no mention of her name can be found in Burke's peerage. Coroner Coombs will hold an inquest next Tuesday.

Fatal Fall of a Little Boy.

Andrew Jordan, three years old, son of William Jordan of 205 Park Avenue, Hoboken, fell from the third story of the house last night, and was killed.

CUSTOMS FROM TEUTONIC

Amount Paid by Passengers on the White Star Steamer Estimated at $2,500.

ENGLISH NOBLEMAN A VICTIM

A Philadelphia Clergyman Surprised to Find that He Has to Pay Duty on Choir Vestments—A Lady's Amateur Water Color Paintings Taxed.

Nearly 500 first and second class cabin passengers arrived on the steamship Teutonic yesterday morning from Liverpool. The trip was made in good weather and lasted five days eighteen hours and two minutes. When the Teutonic was docked a small army of notables marched across the gang planks to fall into the arms of the customs officials. Immediately the happy, sunny temperaments of the returned voyagers were clouded. The presence of Deputy Collector Miller seemed to cast a chill over them. They soon forgot it, however, in the almost intolerable heat and hubbub on the whdrf. The Teutonic's passengers were blessed with an amount of wearing apparel and personal effects that promised a goodly harvest of duties for Uncle Sam under the clause of the new tariff providing for the bringing in of only $100 worth of clothing duty free by each of them.

Lord Arthur Grosvenor looked askance at our customs methods, but he made all his relief-producing remarks in stage whispers. Lord Arthur is a son of the Duke of Westminster, and has come here for a brief visit. He said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that he had paid the customs officials about $10. The packages on which duties were levied were two sixty barrels, each about a foot long, and carefully packed in straw. They contained something probably very good and old, but the age and the exact nature of it are mysteries.

Church Vestments Taxed.

The Rev. Robert Coles of Philadelphia was surprised when the Assistant Appraisers valued seven vestments which he was taking home for his choir boys at $25. Miss Coles, an aunt of the reverend gentleman, took up a great deal of time with the customs officers. She was very conscientious in naming the articles of her wardrobe and in telling how much they were worth. There was about $350 worth of fine linen underwear, tailor-made coats and suits, and other personal belongings, which were valued in all at about $650.

Thomas Kelly, son of the late Eugene Kelly, the banker, did not wear a look of perfect content while he was waiting in line with his fellow-victims. He paid duty on some very fine shirts, but laughed good-naturedly when it was all over. He said that he thought the limit of $100 was too small, especially for the ladies.

Miss M. Parksmith, a London lady of an intellectual appearance, raised her eyebrows when the Inspector asked her about forty water-color paintings in her trunk. "Why," she said, "I painted them myself. I am an amateur artist, and did it for amusement." She had to pay $7 duty on them.

One lady made the laconic remark "Sickening," as she paid what was demanded of her.

Some Well-Known Passengers.

Mrs. John Hay and Miss Hay, wife and daughter of the Ambassador to great Britain, were among the Teutonic's passengers.

Capt. Manley of the Queen's Dragoon Guards, stepped ashore with a military stride. It is said that he was invited here on a visit by Anthony Drexel.

Bishop W. C. Doane, D. D., of Albany, with Mrs. Doane, left the Teutonic among the first, and they left the city at once for their Summer home at Mount Desert. Bishop Doane attended the Lambeth Convention at London. Among the other well-known passengers were Bishop W. Lawrence of Massachusetts, the Right Rev. Mgr. Nugent of Liverpool, Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, the Very Rev. Canon Kennedy, A. T. Smith, Q. C., Dr. A. M. Lane Hamilton, R. P. Pooley, United States Consul at Sierra Leone, and W. A. E. Moore, United States Consul at Durban.

Dr. and Mrs. Webb and their daughter will go to their home near Burlington, Vt.

The amount of duties collected from the passengers of the Teutonic was estimated at about $2,500. The receipts from the Lucania on her last trip were larger.

CURIOUS DUTIABLE OBJECTS.

A live African monkey, a variety of antiques and curios, a bundle of water colors, and a big roll of modern Italian paintings of religious subjects were among the effects strewn about the main deck of the North German Lloyd steamship Werra when she reached her pier in Hoboken yesterday afternoon. She brought twenty-eight passengers from Genoa, Naples, and Gibraltar, having left the latter port on Aug. 2. These passengers kept several Inspectors and officials busy until late in the afternoon examining baggage and estimating its value. Some cheap jewelry belonging to Joseph A. Klinger of Oakland, Cal., was seized, but it was restored to him after he had paid $9 in duties on it.

Among the passengers was George C. Thomas, the Philadelphia partner of J. Pierpont Morgan. With him were his sons, George C. Thomas, Jr., and Leonard M. Thomas, and George H. Nettleton of this city. Mr. Thomas paid about $85 in duties on his effects. He left immediately for Philadelphia. The party had with them two fine old Egyptian guns, upon which a duty of 25 per cent. was paid, owing to ignorance of the provision of the law by which antiques dating further back than 1700 are admitted free.

The monkey belonged to Mr. George Brown of 245 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, who is back from a tour in South Africa lasting about seven months. "The monkey," he said, "I paid 2 shillings for at Dar-es-laam, near Zanzibar. I had to pay 20 cents duty on him here." Mr. Brown also paid duty on a lot of curios. While this transaction was in progress the monkey caused some excitement by loosening a slat from his box, and perching himself on top of a big trunk. He went ashore with Mr. Brown and the latter's wife in a cab.

The most pugnacious opponents of the tariff were two Italian priests from Rome, returning to their home in Syracuse. They had a roll of unframed oil paintings, chiefly religious. They declared them with value at $60. After much objection they paid the duty, which was $12.

Among the other passengers was Prof. Edward V. Perry, head of the Greek Department of Columbia University.

DISCONSOLATE KING PREMPEH.

R. P. Pooley, United States Consul at Sierra Leone, who arrived from Liverpool yesterday morning on the Teutonic, is on a sixty days' leave of absence. Before leaving for Washington he found time to tell the sad story of Prempeh, the King of the Ashantees, who by the mighty power of the British Government has been made ninety-eight times a widower and now lives the broken-hearted possessor of only two wives. None of Prempeh's kingly line could ever get along conveniently with less than seventy wives, and he thought that 100 was a moderate number.

When the Ashantee King was captured by the English he was sent an exile to Sierra Leone, and there he confided his terrible troubles to Mr. Pooley. He is now Mr. Pooley's neighbor. Just before the latter left Africa Prempeh showed him a petition that he was ready to post asking to be allowed only twenty-three more wives. Prempeh also asks the English Government to send him back to Ashantee and promises that he will in a week produce the 50,000 ounces of gold which the British demand as a war indemnity. He has with him at Sierra Leone the Queen Dowager, his mother, who suffers with rheumatism. In the Ashantee country she formerly got some relief by bathing in the blood of her slaves, but even this treatment is now refused her. The Queen Dowager and the King live in a private house with forty attendants. The King spends much of his time moping and writing sonnets to his absent wives.

Port Richmond's Board of Education.

The Board of Education of Port Richmond, S. I., have elected the following officers for the coming year: George Hubbard, Chairman; Arthur W. Deas, Secretary, and Frank Foggin, Treasurer.

LEGAL NOTES.

A MOTHER SEEKING TO ANNUL INFANT SON'S MARRIAGE.—Mrs. Juliette C. Stivers brought suit under Section 1,744 of the Code of Civil Procedure, authorizing the maintaining of such action by an infant, or by either parent, to procure the annulment of a marriage contracted by her son, Harold Milton Wise. The boy was born July 25, 1879, and the marriage took place on Jan. 6, 1896, when he was under seventeen years of age. Last April the Westchester Special Term of the Supreme Court directed Mrs. Stivers to pay to the defendant, Elizabeth Roma Wise counsel fees and alimony, pending the action. The Second Appellate Division has reversed the order, holding, by Presiding Justice Goodrich, that the mother cannot be compelled to pay out of her own means allimony for the support of the wife or a counsel fee for the wife's attorney.

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CITY WATER SUPPLY.—The City of Brooklyn erected upon land purchased by it at Freeport, L. I., whose soil admits of the ready percolation of water, water works consisting in part of wells and a conduit about twenty-seven feet below the surface of the ground, connected with powerful suction pumps, the effect of which is to lower the spring leve of the surrounding country and to dry up a stream on the farm of Walter R. Smith, nearly half a mile distant, which was fed by springs, and had run in a well-defined channel for fifty years, forming, when dammed, a pond valuable to the owner of the land. The Second Appellate Division has reversed judgment which dismissed Mr. Smith's comp aint, in his suit against the City of Brooklyn, for damages, holding, by Justice Hatch, that this was an unjustifiable use by the city of land acquired by it, and rendered the city liable in damages to the owner of the pond.

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FALSE REPRESENTATIONS BY ATTORNEY.—Patrick Dunn and Ann Dunn employed Charles Wehle to collect $1,793 for them from the Phœnix Assurance Company of London. The claim was assigned to Mr. Wehle, as attorney, on his statement that it was necessary in procuring judgment. In a suit by Mr. and Mrs. Dunn in the City Court against Wehle, to recover the amount collected by him, a judgment in their favor for $750 has been affirmed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. The defendant claimed that two-thirds of the recovery was agreed to be given him as compensation for his services, and that $200 was due him in another litigation. The court holds, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Daly, that where an attorney induces a client to assign a judgment to him by falsely representing that no one else could act as assignee, and that otherwise the client would be sent to prison by his creditors, a recovery could be had upon the ground of false representations; and that the representation was made concerning a matter of law, rather than of fact, was immaterial.

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WHEN INTEREST IS RECOVERABLE.—Nellie E. Peck recovered judgment in the Second District Court against the Granite State Provident Association, as transferee and holder of a draft executed by the defendant, to recover $72 as the balance due. A reversal has been ordered by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce the recovery to $54. Justice McAdam, who gives the opinion, holds that where interest is not payable by the terms of the contract, it is recoverable only as damages for the detention of the principal, and from such time as the defendant has been placed in default. Where the contract does not provide for interest the payment of the principal is, as a rule, regarded as a bar to any action for interest.

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DECEIT AND GUARANTY.—An action brought by Roswell C. Williams, in a District Court, against Thomas A. Hay was in form for deceit for giving a guarantee that if the plaintiff would sell certain goods to one Martin the defendant would pay the bill. No representations were made to the plaintiff, and no fraudulent conspiracy between Martin and the defendant was shown. The Appellate Term has reversed judgment given below for the plaintiff, holding, by Justice McAdam, that the action would not lie, although the defendant was insolvent when he gave the guarantee; that an intent to defraud cannot be imputed to a party who contracts a debt knowing that he is insolvent, merely from the fact of his insolvency, and his omission upon a purchase of property upon credit to disclose such condition to his vendor.

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WARRANTY OF TITLE.—George Wolf sued Ette Michael and others, in the Seventh District Court, upon a promissory note made by Pauline Abeles and indorsed by the other defendants, as part of the purchase price of a business at Altoona, Penn., purchased by Abeles from plaintiff. The defense was that the stock sold was not plaintiff's. The jury allowed the vendee $100 as damages, for fraud, which, with $30 paid at the time of the purchase, made $130, and gave plaintiff a verdict for the $20 balance of his claim. The Appellate Term, on plaintiff's appeal, affirmed the judgment, holding, by Justice McAdam, that where there is a total failure of title on the part of the vendor the vendee may rescind and recover back his advances, or he may abandon the property to the true owner, taking upon himself the onus of proving title in such owner. The rule caveat emptor does not apply where there has been fraud on the part of the vendor. The Court held also that where the maker and indorsers of a promissory note are sued together, a successful recoupment by the former inures to the benefit of the latter.

BATHS UNDER BRIDGE ARCHES.

Vice President Clarence A. Henriques of the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees has announced a scheme to make use of the waste space under the Bridge arches on the Brooklyn side of the river. His idea is to build free swimming baths on the property, and by connecting pipes with the power house under the bridge pump water from the East River.

The property cost the two cities $1,500,000. It is at present a waste, although offers have been made for the rental of a portion of the space. A proposition was made not long ago to erect a public market under the arches, but this idea never found favor with the Trustees. Mr. Henriques believes the baths would be a popular institution.

"I think," said he, "that the city could well afford to erect public baths on the property, or at least a portion of it. Baths would undoubtedly be more popular than a market. I shall introduce a resolution at the next meeting of the Trustees favoring the proposition, and I trust we will be able to persuade the Aldermen to appropriate the money.

FAST TIME ON THE OCEAN.

Cable advices from London yesterday indicated that the American Line steamship St. Paul and the North German Lloyd steamship Havel had made remarkably good runs in their passages out, each lowering her own best previous record. The St. Paul was reported as passing Hurst Castle at 6:40 A. M., and, computing her time to the Needles, which was not reported, at which point the Southampton record is taken, she made the trip in probably three-quarters of an hour better time than her best previous run of 6 days 14 hours and 21 minutes, made in December, 1895. The record from New York to Southampton is 6 days 10 hours and 35 minutes, held by the Hamburg-American Line steamship Fuerst Bismarck. The St. Paul holds the westward record from Southampton, having made the run last Summer in 6 days and 81 minutes.

The Havel arrived at Plymouth Tuesday night at 9 o'clock, after a trip computed at 7 days 3 hours and 45 minutes, which is 1 hour and 10 minutes better than her own best previous passage.

The Fuerst Bismarck holds the Plymouth record also, having made the trip in August, 1896, in 6 days 9 hours and 24 minutes.

Morris and Coder Are Out.

The dispute between James D. Coder and Augustus L. Morris, constituting the planing mill firm of Morris & Coder, Hoboken, was yesterday amicably adjusted. Coder had asked Vice Chancellor Putney to dissolve the firm because, as he alleged, Morris had sworn at him and threatened him with violence. Robert Carey was appointed receiver on Monday, with instructions to sell the mill. This was done yesterday, Morris being the purchaser.

Trolley Ride for Japanese.

Two Japanese railway officials made a tour of Coney Island, Bergen Beach, and other resorts in the trolley palace car Amphion last night. The tourists were M. Oka, Electrical Engineer and District Traffic Manager of the Imperial Government Railways of Japan, and S. K. Hatah, Chief Mechanical Engineer for the Japanese Government. They are in New York to study the street railway systems and to report on the same to their Government.

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FLOOD TIDE OF VISITORS

Merchants' Association Headquarters Crowded with Out-of-Town Business Men.

THEY ARE BUYING HEAVILY

Signs of Alarm in Chicago—Former Customers Making Purchases in This City—Thought $3,000,000 Will Be Spent This Week.

More out-of-town merchants reached the city yesterday than on the two previous days of the excursion rates. About 100 registered at headquarters, while more than 200 others were reported as arriving. It is now estimated that at least 4,000 persons have already come to New York as the result of the low rates obtained by the Merchants' Association. The headquarters yesterday resembled a big hotel corridor. A very large proportion of the visitors had never been in New York before, and some of them expressed surprise at finding so big a city east of Chicago.

The visitors also represented a greater diversity of business interests than those who preceded them. Most of the first comers were clothing dealers or dry goods merchants. Those who arrived yesterday, however, represented interests ranging from department stores to the manufacturer of shoddy.

There were also a good many women merchants among the visitors. Two came from Missouri, one from Illinois, and three from Ohio.

Signs of Alarm in Chicago.

An amusing incident connected with the movement of Western merchants to New York occurred Tuesday night. There suddenly appeared in the city three "drummers" from Chicago. They represent the well-known firm of Carson, Pierie, Scott & Co. As soon as they arrived they were seen by the salesmen of several large houses of this city, who jested with them about the nature and purpose of their trips East. All that could be got from them was that they had come here to get trade for Chicago.

This is the first time that Chicago "drummers" have brought samples to this city, and the large local dealers are alarmed. yesterday that it was because of Chicago's alarm over the situation that the Merchants' Association has developed, or it was a Western "bluff."

In contrast with this story another one was told about Chicago by a local dealer. A merchant went into the house of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. yesterday and bought a large bill of goods. He said that he had been in the mercantile business for twenty years within 100 miles of Chicago and had done all his trading there. He had never been in New York before. With him were four other men who came from the same section, though not so near to Chicago, who had never seen this city before and who had formerly traded in Chicago or St. Louis. All of them made good bills.

One of the women merchants, Miss Jennie Roberts, is from Chicago. She is a buyer for Haskett & Co., dry goods dealers of that city. In speaking of her visit she said:

"Yes, I am from Chicago, and I will confess that we are not everything. We cannot do without New York. I have been coming to New York for ten years. I can do better here with regard to all requirements than anywhere else. Manufacturers in Chicago have no variety. As to the general outlook for Fall business, I don't mind saying that I am an optimist. I believe our house will do the best trade in its history."

Great Prosperity in the West.

The visitors reported great prosperity throughout the West. Samuel Lowenstein, clothing merchant of Canton, Ohio, said that "there has been no depression in Canton, the home of McKinley." Confidence in the return of prosperity never waned once in that town, he said. "Our trade is far better than it was last year. The new tariff assists us."

E. M. Crosby of Topeka, Kan., reports even a higher degree of prosperity in his State. He said:

"Present business is better than it has been for years, and our house has made a gain of more than 25 per cent. over last year."

M. Davis of San Francisco, Cal., declared that California and the whole Pacific slope are more prosperous than they have ever been. "Indications for the Fall and Winter are bright. The tariff is no consideration whatever."

New Work by the Association.

The non-resident membership of the association passed 17,000 yesterday. New out-of-town members are coming in at the rate of from 500 to 1,000 a day.

The resident membership has reached more than 700. A strong effort is now being made by the merchants, led by John C. Juhring of Francis H. Leggett & Co. and others, to raise the membership to 2,000, which will guarantee the permanency of the organization. Mr. Juhring said yesterday that the local merchants are beginning to appreciate the magnitude and importance of the movement. He estimates that the visitors who come to New York this week will leave $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 in the city. The association is preparing two new sets of circulars for distribution.

The following became resident members of the association yesterday:

Western Electric Company, Cooley, Turnbull & Co., W. G. Hitchcock & Co., William H. Horstmann Company, I. Tanenbaum, Son & Co., Dennison Manufacturing Company, Akiba Weinberg, A. Jaeckel, Harris & Harrington, D. B. Baker, Charles A. Gerlach, C. H. Ditson & Co., L. Dryfoos & Co., Bonwit, Goldstone & Co., Bendheim Brothers & Co., T. & S. C. White Company, and Vought & Williams.

"No. 13" Not a Murdered Man.

The police of the Bedford Avenue Station, Brooklyn, scout the idea that the man who was found dead in the East River at South Fifth Street was a victim of violence. When the body was examined a small wound was found in the right side, but Capt. Short is satisfied that it was not sufficient to have caused death and that it was made by a passing boat. The men in the sugar refinery while at work wear only their underclothes and shoes. The figure "13" was found tattooed on the left leg, and may lead to the identification of the body. It is at the morgue.

Postmaster Holden Robbed.

When Postmaster Holden of Yonkers and his family arose yesterday morning they found that the house had been entered during the night by burglars and a quantity of valuable silverware stolen. The thieves effected an entrance to the house by cutting the putty from one of the windows in the basement and turning the window catch.

Fell to Death from a Tree.

Robert Bisson, nine years old, died yesterday in St. Catharine's Hospital from the effects of injuries received by falling from a tree in front of 811 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon. His father, Jacob Bisson, is a well-to-do builder and lives at 764 Willoughby Avenue.

It is a wise man that buys his winter clothing in summer—heat expands a dollar into double its ordinary size.

Yesterday, we said: "No trousers above 40 waist." Mistake; there are nearly a hundred; small sizes, too—$3.

Coats and vests for small men, and big men that are not stout—$5.

Overcoats? May be a few left; can't say—$8 and $10.

At our Prince Street store only.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

RAPID TRANSIT HEARING.

Direct Examination of Chief Engineer Parsons Concluded—Prefers Electric to Air Motors.

Chief Engineer William B. Parsons was the only witness yesterday afternoon before the special commission appointed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to determine whether the plan proposed by the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners shall be adopted by the city and the tunnel constructed without waiting to gain consent of property owners along the route.

The direct examination at the hands of Lawyer Boardman was concluded, and various documents, plans, and charts were submitted in evidence. George Zabriskie, counsel for the opponents of the rapid transit plans, began cross-examination of the witness, which, it is said, will last for about a week.

Mr. Parsons first offered a table giving figures of passenger traffic on the surface and elevated railways for the period from 1871 to 1896. Formal objection was made to this table by Mr. Zabriskie, on the ground that it did not give information as to the proportion of long distance or through traffic, and offered no information of value to the special commission. This table was supplemented by a table of population of the city for the same period.

The original plans for the Elm Street route, known as Route No. 1, as adopted Feb. 4, 1897, were then submitted and explained. The first estimate of $32,000,000 for this system, he said, included the cost of pipe galleries, and since the Rapid Transit Commissioners had decided against these galleries if the expense is to be charged to rapid transit, this estimate is liable to deductions, bringing the total expense for Route No. 1 down to $29,396,412.

Comparing the present proposed route with the former one, known as the Broadway route, he said that route was estimated to cost $49,600,000, and the reduction in cost was effected by cutting the four-track section about two miles shorter, avoiding the difficult and costly construction on Broadway, and by adding to the extent of elevated structure at the northern end it is possible to increase the mileage at small cost. The four-track section, by the new plan, is carried only as far north as One Hundred and Fourth Street, where the road forks, while by the old plan the road was to be four-tracked to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. Difficulties from sewers and other subsurface structures along the Elm Street route, he said, are much less than along Broadway, and there is great saving of expense on this score.

Mr. Parsons said that as the tunnel was planned it was expected that electricity would be used as the motive power, but it would be equally adapted to the use of compressed air. Personally the witness preferred electric to air motor.

The next hearing was fixed for Monday afternoon.

BERTHOLD HELSCHEL'S PARROT.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Berthold Helschel of 1,142 First Avenue charged Patrick Donohue of 237 East Sixty-third Street with stealing a parrot. Helschel bought the bird several years ago, and taught it some German phrases. The parrot was kept in a cage in the open window so that he could practice his phrases, one of which was "Ach Lieber Gott," on the passers by. Several days ago the parrot escaped and, with a scream of "Auf wiedersehn!" he flew away.

Helschel offered Donohue $5 if he would get the bird back for him. Donohue agreed, but Helschel changed his offer to $2.50. Donohue took it up at that figure, and found the bird. When it was in the cage safely Helschel offered to compromise for $1.25, and Donohue accepted. Helschel thought that Donohue would accept still less, and dropped to 25 cents. Donohue refused this, and, seeing that there was no reward for him, he opened the cage and the parrot flew away again, screaming "Ich bin nicht so kalt."

Donohue's friend followed. In court Helschel admitted that he at first offered $5 and then tried to get off by paying 25 cents. Magistrate Wentworth discharged the prisoner.

FIVE DAYS WITHOUT A MEAL.

Jacques I. Roderts, after going five days without food, fell in a faint yesterday at the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Ninth Avenue. He is a Frenchman, and since May 22 has been unable to find work. His condition is serious, and the house surgeon of the Société de Bienfaisance, at 232 West Thirty-fourth Street, where Roderts was taken, has doubts of his recovery.

Roderts said that he was thirty-one years of age, and an experienced hotel waiter. On May 22 he lost his position in a French restaurant on Thirty-first Street. He was boarding at 117 West Twenty-fourth Street, but when his money had all been spent, he was told to leave. Since that time he has tramped all over New York City, Jersey City, and neighboring towns in search of work. He has slept in doorways and parks, and eaten scraps and crumbs wherever he could get them.

The man's face was white and haggard, and he was evidently suffering from the last pangs of starvation when he fell to the street. At the Société it is said that if his life is saved, he will be given a position where he can earn enough money to keep him from want.

Locked Her Husband Out.

Magdalena Zimpelman has begun a suit for separation from William Zimpelman. Justice Smith of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, gave a hearing yesterday morning on an application for fee and alimony. They lived with Mrs. Eliza Deus, the plaintiff's mother at 274 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. Zimpelman says he was locked out of the house for two or three nights. Mrs. Zimpelman said her husband was in the habit of riding on a tandem with a young unmarried woman. Z